# The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor, BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864, Vol. 37, No. 16.



## The Bedford Inquirer

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BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

## HOTELS.

**THE MENGEL HOUSE.**

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST.

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.


## Educational.

### THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE.

"Knowledge is Power."

I propose, in a few articles, to consider what Education has accomplished for the world, and discuss its relation to the progress of individuals and society.

The intellectual powers ennoble man, distinguish him from lower order of creation, and are the chief glory. The cultivation of these is his duty, and conduces to his happiness. Talents given to be improved, not to be buried. The toil which secures knowledge is richly repaid in the acquisition. The educated man has eyes to see the beautiful things of earth; ears to hear the harmonies of Nature; hands to gather up the priceless gems, which Heaven scatters along his path. Education translates us, as it were, in a moment to a world. Nay, more; it extends the curtains of habitations, and we, who once burrowed in the earth, may walk among the stars.

Who can estimate our indebtedness, as civilized nations, to Education, and the general diffusion of knowledge? Machinery, set in motion and regulated by a few, does the work of many, giving to one man the hands of the fabled Briareus. Golden harvests gathered and garnered in a day; spindles and looms converting wool, cotton and silk into fabrics of the finest texture and greatest beauty, with astonishing rapidity; the precious ore dug from the bowels of the earth, smelted, moulded and polished, transferred to our hands for service or ornament, all these tell of the triumphs of science.

The lumbering coach and sluggish bark, which carried our fathers, is exchanged for the commodious car, which flies through valleys, darts through tunnels and sweeps across the plain, conveying men and merchandise from the seaport to the cities of the West, or the wilderness beyond, in a few days, the long journey, which it once required months to accomplish.

It was, when it was thought a wonderful achievement for a relay of reeking couriers to carry intelligence a hundred miles, between the rising and setting of the sun. Now, the telegraph flashes a message across a continent, in the twinkling of an eye; and the merchants in St. Louis, is apprised of the prices of exchange in N. Y. before the Metropolitan has read his morning papers.—The Commander-in-chief of a nation's forces, seated in a secluded appartment, is informed of the result of a contest, before the booming of cannon from the battle-field, and the smoke of battle disappearing, while the remotest hamlet in the land, rejoices that the laurelled city, in the restoration of peace, before the ink is dry on the parchment, which proclaims it and fealty.

The columns of the Press, books are indefinately multiplied, and as cheaply furnished, that a laboring man to-day may purchase what was beyond the reach of kings; and orators, who once spoke to listening thousands, now address a nation, in "words that breathe and words that burn."

Education has wrought it, that the condition of man has been elevated, his comforts increased, his means of happiness augmented; the dim twilight of Civilization is expanding towards the meridian of a better and more glorious day. Let it receive due credit for what it has accomplished, whilst we honor those, who gave these faculties of mind, by which it has soared like a bird of dawn, into the higher regions of thought and action.

We are reminded that progression is the law of nature. We have at first in the seed, a principle of life burning through its covering, then the blade, then the ear, and at the last, the full corn in the ear. Day by day, and year by year, the tender child passes on to maturity, then clothes itself with the attributes of noble manhood, like manner, the development of the individual, and knowledge is acquired by slow degrees. Isaac Newton began with the alphabet, like the common school. Daniel Webster laid the foundation of his intellectual greatness.

The teacher who trains the youthful mind, assumes responsible trust, and undertakes a noble work. He who clears away the rubbish of ignorance and error, and lays the corner-stone of an immortal edifice. If his work be imperfectly done, the structure will reveal it. If the first principles of knowledge be not clearly imparted, and the mind impressed, the mind will never attain to the power, and freedom of thought. A distinguished statesman acknowledge his indebtedness to a man who, in the low-thatched schoolhouse, taught him the rudiments of an English education, and cherished his memory with even more reverence and affection than that of a learned Professor who conducted him through the abstruse mazes of metapysical truth. A clergyman of unquestioned natural gifts, who might have filled with the highest position in the gift of the church occupies an unimportant place, his influence is limited by reason of the defectiveness of his early education. If the foundation is imperfect, the superstructure will be also.

A general intelligence is necessary to the full development of the gifted few. Unappreciated genius runs to decay. The public speaker has before an audience, which can perceive the false, and be moved by his eloquence to noble deeds, the author must have a people to read his works, and be benefited by his writings.

The orators who addressed the people, and the reporters, drew inspiration from the multitudes, which listened in breathless silence to their impassioned eloquence, or rent the air with applause. The intelligence, of the people went far to secure them the immunities which is theirs. Educated American mind, justly estimated, and longed for freedom from oppressive yoke, and hence they caught the spirit of the noble Henry, and shouted from land—"Give us liberty or give us Death!"

Common school then, receive the encouragement and support its important demands. That all we secure the wide diffusion of knowledge, and raise up academies, colleges and universities which shall be an honor to our land, and a proud obscurity a nations pride and glory. Extinguished few. Let us go back to the mountains, open the fountain, and remove the obstructions that the rill may flow forth, the brook deepen and the broad ocean send up its vapors to the sun, thence to be borne backward by the winds of Heaven, pouring the blessful baptism on the Earth.

SIGNA.

## THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.

## SPEECH

OF

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**Delivered in the House of Representatives,**

*March 26*, 1864.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. MOORHEAD said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: My colleague from the 21st district [Mr. DAWSON] has made confessedly the ablest speech on the other side of the House, and has stated with great frankness and clearness the grounds of his opposition to the war. Although it was well answered by my colleague from the 17th district, [Mr. SCOFIELD,] I feel it incumbent upon me to give it some attention, as our districts adjoin, have like interests and feelings, and as special efforts have been made, by the circulation of his speech, to affect the political sentiment of Western Pennsylvania. We both live at the head of the great channels of trade formed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and their tributaries, down which the coal, lumber, and agricultural products, and the manufactures of glass, steel, iron, copper, wood, &c., of our people, were accustomed before the rebellion to float safely and without let or hindrance, to the inhabitants of thirteen States, and on through the Gulf to foreign markets.—Valuable as the Federal Union is to the people of other States, it is beyond all price to Pennsylvania, and especially to his constituents and me, who alike love their country, are proud of its history, believe in free government, hate slavery, are ready to die rather than see their national flag dishonored at home or abroad, and will not permit the destruction of their government by aristocratic slaveholders, who treat and speak of northern people—Democrats as well as Republicans—with more scorn, than they feel for the slaves on their plantations. The blow of the traitors who made this war, fell first and heaviest on our constituencies, when they closed the navigation of the Mississippi, seized and confiscated property and destroyed trade more than sixty years existed, and for restoration of the right to which our people have been vigorously fighting for nearly three years. I do this, Mr. Chairman, the more readily, because the doctrines he announces are the very same which brought on the war, and if not condemned by the people, would make the southern rebels our masters forever.

My colleague began his speech by reminding us in glowing terms of the happy and prosperous state of the country "about eight years since," when he left these halls. He left two years *before* Mr. Buchanan became President. What was its condition when Mr. Buchanan handed the Government to Mr. Lincoln? Why is my colleague silent as to the pregnant fact, that when Mr. Buchanan retired, the gloom of that awful period was such that its mere remembrance comes like an evil shadow over the heart of every patriot.

It has been suggested he has been a deep sleep during the eight years he was absent from political life. His speech furnishes strong evidence of it. Let me then inform him what he should know, and what many of his constituents do know, that not merely are we not "in the midst of a revolution," but the country was in the midst of a revolution when Mr. Buchanan retired, and has been on the brink of revolution at different times, for thirty years.

Jackson suppressed treason in 12. Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators made some signs of beginning a revolution, under old Zh. Taylor in 1850, when California was admitted as a free State, but the hero of Buena Vista squelched it by announcing that he would hang the first rebel who dared to lift a hand against the Union, and Jeff. Davis knew well he would do it. They prepared for it, while Pierce lived in the White House, and Davis governed the country. They persevered while Buchanan was President, and Floyd controlled the army, until, between the 4th November, 1860, the day Lincoln was elected, and the 4th March, 1861, the day he was inaugurated, every southern fort except Pickens & Sumter, every armory and arsenal, all the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, all the custom-house, post offices, and mints, in a word all the property of the Federal Government in every seceded state were seized by slaveholding traitors, without a blow being struck or a shot being fired in the defense; and thirty days before Buchanan's term expired, eight slaveholding States had openly rebelled against the Government, cast off allegiance to it and excluded its authority, hauled down its flag, captured its troops, arms, forts, ships, munitions of war, assembled a congress at Montgomery, Alabama, adopted a constitution, elected a President, prepared to raise armies, and organized a confederacy as a foreign and hostile government, all under that Democratic rule which my colleague is so anxious to restore, and all done Democratic leaders! What did Mr. Buchanan do to prevent these great crimes? Nothing. What did the Democratic party do to prevent it? Nothing! What did they propose to do? Nothing! On the other hand, they resisted everything that looked like protecting the public property, and preserving the nation's honor.

Sir, so widespread was treason, so faithless the President, that all hope was exhausted except the single one that his term would expire before all was lost. Thank God! Abraham Lincoln became President before the cause of the Union was totally ruined, and then the work of true men began.

My colleague, in a speech of twenty-nine pages, says not a word in denunciation of these rebel insults and outrages, nor does he show any sympathy with those of his neighbors whose blood has enriched every battle-field in defense of their country, and whose bones are both Richmond and Charleston, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and whose heroic valor has protected his home and mine from threatened invasion by his late political friends. Nor has he any charges to make against anybody except of madness and folly" against the people, and rails against the Government, the Quakers and Abolitionists. The rebellion is tenderly mentioned as "*ill-judged rebellion*"—no crime in it—no blood on the rebels' hands; only a mistake of judgment, bad guess as to time and result! Sir, I do not ink my colleague has allowed his good feelings find expression in his speech; but as it was me to aid in restoring the Democratic rule, its errors and fallacies should be pointed out.

My colleague sees no prospect one end. He says "nearly three years of civil wave now discharged their relentless fury upon our unhappy country, and we are yet apparently remote from any satisfactory adjustment of our differences as when we first flew to arms." Sir, I broadly deny this extraordinary statement. It the policy of the rebels, and those who sympathize with them to undervalue the results already accomplished, and to discourage the public feeling of the North. Jeff. Davis says the South cannot be conquered, and my colleague deliberately shuts his eyes to the astonishing results already attained. The rebellion is in its last agonies; immense regions have been reclaimed, several states are turning to their allegiance, and on every hand there is but one indication, and that of the increasing power of the Union and the increasing weakness of the rebellion. My colleague should see this, but there is none so blind as he who will not see. His doctrine as to the true character of our Government is a specimen brick of the genuine Calhoun mould. He "finds no difficulty in a divided allegiance," and he "holds *that* allegiance to be the citizen in equal degree to the government of the State and to that of the nation, both proceeding from the same source—the people of the several States." This doctrine has deluded multitudes into treason, has undermined the Federal Government, brought on this war, and sacrificed the lives of thousands of our people. General Jackson in his day denounced it, and warned the country against it; and even Mr. Buchanan, in his last Annual Message, declared it "to be inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution." It means that we have no national Government; that under the Constitution there is no Union, but only a knot of States that may be tied or untied at pleasure; that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States, and no national flag to shelter him.

But, Mr. Chairman, the most cruel feature of my colleague's speech is that which, *openly* proclaiming his approval of Mr. Buchanan's course, *impliedly* censures that of the great old patriot whom he and I, once and again, but vainly, labored to make President of the United States—General Lewis Cass; whose patriotism and statesmanship revolted at the truckling policy of Mr. Buchanan, and who, when his proposition to garrison the southern forts and maintain possession of the public property was refused, promptly tendered his resignation and withdrew from the Cabinet. If Mr. Buchanan's policy was wise, General Cass's was unwise; if Mr. Buchanan was faithful in his high position, General Cass was mistaken in judgment; if Mr. Buchanan properly met the great duties of the hour, then General Cass utterly failed to appreciate the difficulties. But not so. I can never subscribe to such a sentence of condemnation against an old friend whom I have long admired; whom I now revere as among the worthiest statesmen the country has ever had, and whose claim to the love and gratitude of posterity rest, in my judgment, more firmly upon his unshaken fidelity when treason was so general, than even upon his brilliant records of both civil and military service. About the time he retired from the Cabinet he was filled with gloom and anguish at the threatening aspect of public affairs, as he fully comprehended the great and growing dangers which threatened the ship of state. His impressive exclamation at the time, in my presence, was: "We are lost, we are destroyed; our great and glorious country will be ruined. It might be saved—it might be saved.—I have tried to save it, but can do no more."—Glorious words! betokening the great heart of a brave, clear, patriotic statesman, who would have saved the country, the public property, and subdued the rebellion had HE been President in place of Mr. Buchanan. As he was not, and the President would do nothing, he left the Cabinet.—Yet my colleague indorses Mr. Buchanan and his policy; thus implicitly casting censure and blame upon General Cass. I resent the imputation, and appeal with confidence from his words to the judgment of a free people, who *will be saved* despite the open treachery of Buchanan, or the covert treachery of his allies and friends.

I have alluded to the fact that rebellion is not a new thing in American history; all remember how promptly Jackson put down one, and Taylor nipped another in the bud. Lincoln has aroused the loyally and patriotism of the country to subdue the last and worst; and we who are thus this day engaged, are but following the teachings of those departed patriots around whom a united country threw its protecting arms, and upon whose memories it continues to lavish its praise. "The Union: it must and shall be preserved," was the motto of Jackson; it is the heart-work of Lincoln. The rebellion of 1832 was invoked against existing legislation; this, much less justifiable, and more wicked, was inaugurated in the absence of offensive legislation, in fact at the moment when all legislation was not only harmless, but harmonious on the late disputed territorial question, when by the confession of the ablest of their leaders, the slaveholders of the South had no cause to justify secession, and when by the truth of history, there was no actual grievance whatever. This is most vigorously and clearly presented by the following extract from a speech of Alexander H. Stevens, delivered in the secession convention of Georgia, in January, 1861:

"This step (of secession) once taken can never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, *which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth*, when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, *who but this convention will be held responsible for it?* and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and illtimed measure, as I honestly think and believe, *shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time*, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate. Pause, I entreat you. * * * *What right has the North assailed?* What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied, and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. * * * *

"We have always had the control of the General Government, and can yet if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North.—We have had sixty years of southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required, so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House, we have had twenty-three and they twelve. While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a greater extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. * * * Attorney Generals, we had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers, we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. * * * * We have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North.—Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers, filling the Executive Departments. The records show for the last fifty years that of three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic. * * * * A fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of the Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. * * *

"For you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquillity accompanied with unbounded prosperity, and rights unassailed, is the height of *madness, folly*, and *wickedness*, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

Sir, this rebellion was a cold-blooded, premeditated, infamous, attempt of ambitious, desperate, and wicked conspirators to destroy the Union, overthrow free Government, establish a sectional one over the southern portion of it, and thus prepare the way by European intrigues for an aristocratic or monarchic form on this land of freedom. The man who in the loyal States tolerates, sympathizes with, or fails to check this movement, would, in revolutionary times, have been denominated a traitor. The man who halts in his fidelity, who quibbles about this technicality or that, who aids the rebels by decrying the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion, and by decrying its finances, should be ranked and despised as an Arnold who would sell his country.

But it said by these sympathizers with treason, that it is the fault of this Administration and its friends that this war exists; that it is an unholy war and should be stopped, and that Mr. Buchanan's policy was one of peace and conciliation, whilst that of Mr. Lincoln's has been one of usurpation and tyranny.

Whilst the answer to these allegations, full and ample as it is, may be important to the future historian, I will not stop to make it here as the war is upon us, and our present duties are to suppress it and its cause. It is waged for the purpose of dissolving the Government. It is enforced by vast armies, which are kept in the field by military despotism of the most relentless character.—The great question of the day is, not by what process this condition of things has been reached, but how to suppress the rebellion, how to beat back our rebel foes, how to save our people from spoliation and slaughter, our country from division, our Government from overthrow—duties in whose presence every other political duty "hides its diminished head." I have, Mr. Chairman, uniformly observed that the men who waste their energies in discussing the past, are the least willing to meet the responsibilities of the present, and rise to the stature which it demands of all loyal citizens.

Still, sir, I am not willing to let so much of that part of the charge remain unanswered, as fixes upon the loyal North the responsibility for this war. The imputation is wholly false. The slaveholders were the aggressors. They were stimulated to the heinous crime by hatred of the progress of free communities, by jealousies of their rising power, by envy of their great superiority in every art and pursuit of life, and of the higher civilization which paid, intelligent and free labor has conferred upon the free States of the Union. Does any one doubt this? If so, let him read the debates in Congress of the last ten years, but especially during the sessions of 1859-60 and 1860-61—debates to which I was compelled to listen, and which abounded in the most malignant expressions of hatred, scorn, contempt, and disloyalty, plainly foreshadowing the base revolutionary schemes then fairly entered upon, and hurling defiantly at Northern Representatives the vile and untenable doctrine of the right of secession. One class of northern members, I regret to say, encouraged these declarations, sympathized with their authors, and abetted their designs, believing that they saw in them the material of successful political influence. But for this, there would have been no secession. Another class boldly denounced the falsehoods, resented the insults, and hurled back the threats of secession, declaring that under no circumstances would they consent to a separation of these States, or permit the mere result of an election to be made the pretext for revolution. Sir, I firmly believe that had all the northern members joined in these clear declarations of fidelity to the constitution and the Union, and announced their determination to maintain the existing Government at all hazards, the secession movement would never have risen to formidable proportions, or cause for serious alarm. But everywhere over the South secession was proclaimed to be a peaceful remedy for alleged grievances, and it was publicly and constantly proclaimed that any attempt to coerce the South, would be followed by a division in the North, that blood would flow in northern streets and a civil war among ourselves would render secession safe, certain, and complete. It is too true that many northern Representatives in that critical period, misrepresented their constituencies, fearfully deceived the rebel leaders, and thus covered themselves with a guilt scarcely less deep and infamous than belongs to Jeff Davis himself and his traitorous cabinet.—While this was the position of members on this floor, what was the attitude of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration? He cowered before the storm. Floyd shared his confidence until he had transferred a large portion of the arms to southern arsenals, without interference, until arrested in his treasonable attempt to remove the cannon from Allegheny arsenal to pretended forts in Louisiana, by the determined patriotism and courage of my constituents at Pittsburg, and then resigned because Mr. Buchanan refused to order Major Anderson back from Fort Sumter to Moultrie, and thereby maintain the promise previously given to South Carolina by Floyd, with Mr. Buchanan's consent, "that the status of affairs should not be disturbed in the harbor of Charleston." Cobb remained in the cabinet until by his financial management the credit of the Government was so low that money could scarcely be borrowed at any rate even to pay the necessary expenses of the Government, and in that time of peace, temporary loans could not be made except at most exorbitant rates of interest. Thompson, whilst holding a seat in the cabinet, journeyed to North Carolina to aid in switching the old North State out of the Union, and continued to possess himself of cabinet secrets to be transmitted south for the benefit of the rebels, until his sensitive honor could not endure the alleged concealment from him of Mr. Buchanan's tardy effort to provision Fort Sumter. Meanwhile the President, trembling with fear and overcome by the threats of rebels, was dragooned first into a modification of his last annual message so as openly to abandon the doctrine of coercion, which greatly corrupted northern opinion and contributed vastly to southern acceptance of the rebel programme; and then for weeks, as if struck with paralysis, when it was proposed to do anything in assertion to the rightful and inherent power of the Government to preserve itself—this weak and timid old man performed a role which has covered his name with infamy, and will forever load it with the nation's contempt. Such is my estimate of the reputation of James Buchanan," (once, I regret to say, known as "Pennsylvania's favorite son,") as finally left for the judgment of posterity.

General Cass, in his expressions referred to before, erred in one point. He miscalculated the extent of the evil done by Mr. Buchanan, and overestimated the influence of his imbecility and treachery upon the loyal masses. Yet at the time, so dark and portentous were the clouds, so general was public suspicion, so wide-spread and powerful the conspiracy, that it seemed to be hoping against hope to have any cheerful anticipations when looking into the dark and gloomy future; and it is not surprising that his patriotic heart was overwhelmed with grief. On every hand the enemy was busy, the Government silent and indifferent, bound hand and foot by its Attorney General, who narrowly paring down the power of the Government *to protect itself*, advised the President: "That the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions." Such was the chosen and deliberated phraseology within which lurked the fallacious and destructive error that our fathers had constructed a Government without power to preserve itself or inforce its laws, to assert its unquestioned and inherit rights, to suppress insurrection, and save its own existence from active and armed treason; and in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, to the enunciation of this legal opinion, more than any other cause, are we indebted for the open outbreak of war. When, however, the over act was committed, the long impending blow struck, the dignity of the Government insulted, its rights invaded, its power defied, and the stars and stripes fired upon in Charleston harbor, the patriotism of the people, long dormant, and by some supposed to be extinct, was electrified into life with the power of a giant, their instincts stripped off the wretched sophistries of the ex-Attorney General, the heart of the people burst into life, burning with the sense of shame, injustice, and wrong which timid and faithless councils had too long invited, and the cry of stern judgment upon the traitors rang throughout the land. The Union, plotted against, and deemed not worth preserving, or not capable of preservation, at once asserted its supremacy over the national heart, and, safe from the intrigues of the plaint, and the expedients of the cowardly, it became a national divinity, which from that day to this has called forth the willing sacrafices of every true American heart, and will continue to do so until its enemies are exterpated, and its false friends consigned to a just sentence of scorn and contempt.

The progress of events has been steadily onward. The military power of the rebels greatly weakened, the territory once held by them vastly reduced and cut in twain by our rescue of the Mississippi river from their grasp, gradually they are being beaten back, their supplies being exhausted, their available forces constantly reducing, and the disaffected elements rapidly increasing. Upon the ruins of their original structure of government, a merciless military despotism has been erected, which vigorously strikes down every opposing right and privilege, which has broken every contract made with the people, has practically repudiated the entire currency, has conscripted the entire arms-bearing population, and their officers shoot down all who will not willingly obey their summons; broken up courts, and, in a word, has erected a military organization, the most concentrated and vigorous the world has ever seen. Such are, as I believe our enemies, while our administration has ever been scrupulous of public and private rights, and has never unjustifiably invaded either. No man ever exercised summary power more cautiously than Mr. Lincoln, none more honestly, none ceased it more gladly than he will, when the public interest may justify. They who denounce him as a usurper, know little of his high conscientiousness, and regard but little that public interest which is with him the pole-star of duty, and which now calls so loudly for his re-election. Meanwhile, the unparalleled financial management of the Secretary of the Treasury, our Government loans are taken with eagerness, the taxes are paid with promptness and cheerfulness, the army is being filled by re-enlistments, the heart and voice of the nation is rallying more closely and bravely around the Administration—insuring us against triumphs of our foes in the field, or our political foes at home. Sir, amongst the people of my district there are few, very few, who are not faithful to the nation in this great crisis of its need. The defection there as elsewhere is confined to extreme pro-slavery men, who uphold it not only for its own sake, but as a means of achieving partizan success, in shameless disregard of their solemn duties to the country. Why should slavery be upheld? It deserves no such fate. It has long divided, distracted, and troubled us. It was from the beginning, and has gone on ever-increasingly to distract and embroil us.—It has been, and is the great bone of contention, over which at last, we have come to blows. To save it, is to perpetuate this discord. To destroy it is to secure the present, and make peaceful and glorious the future. But it cannot be destroyed by proclamations alone; the power of law should be invoked to make the destruction complete in character, and perfect in extent. It must be written in the constitution *that slavery shall no more exist in any American State.* Then and only then, may we sing the requiem of slavery. At present it is wounded, deeply wounded, by the blows that were given by its own friends. It bleeds, but its wounds may be staunched, unless by a staggering blow the people utterly destroy it, by force of public and unchangeable law.

The *principle* of slavery is the inspiration of the rebellion, and it is yet so held and defended by the organs of public sentiment in the rebellious States. I quote one declaration: "So far from believing that slavery must die," says the Richmond *Whig*, "we have long held the opinion that it is the normal and only humane relation which labor can sustain towards capital. When the war is over, we shall urge that every Yankee who ventures to put foot on southern soil be made a slave for life and wear an iron collar as a badge of inferiority to the African. Slavery will stab itself to death about the time the Yankees learn to tell the truth, and no sooner."

Sir, there is no safety for liberty on this continent, or for free labor, without the suppression of the rebellion and the exterpation of the pestilent aristocracy of opinion which sustains it, and the complete conformation of our institutions to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. I pity, while I despise the man in the loyal North who sympathizes with this rebellion, for it is based upon the narrowest and most exclusive ideas; it is aimed as a blow at the doctrines which underlie our whole system of republican liberty, and if successful it is intended to be the lever by which European systems are to be introduced and established upon this free continent, and by which the whole current of events, which thus far has tended to the amelioration of human suffering and the extension of human rights, shall be reversed and become assimilated to the monarchial and aristocratic systems of Europe. The man who is engaged in this work is a public enemy; the man who is in this home of liberty aids and abets him, deserves the execration of mankind.

But the object of those struggling for political power, under this view of the case, can never be accomplished, because the Union cannot and will not be restored except through the successful prosecution of the war.

The rebels remain or pretend to be sanguine of success. They are bold, daring, and impracticable; they propose no terms of negotiation, and will listen to none except with the fundamental condition that this Government recognize their independence. This done, they will then treat concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, international trade, the return of fugitive slaves, and the thousand and one questions that would arise between citizens of the contiguous governments. Who is prepared for this? None, I trust, although the peace policy advocated by gentlemen on the other side of the House leads invariably to this result.—The amnesty proclamation of the President has gone forth; let the power of the army and the vigorous prosecution of the war follow, until the rebels are subdued and plead for terms. There is no other hope for any one of us, or for any interest outside of this. I have no special anxieties about the reconstruction and the questions which will arise out of it. I believe the President has skillfully escaped the difficulties surrounding the problem; and I believe that the people of the South, removed from the pressure of the military power of the rebels, and anxious to escape the tyrannical exactions which have been laid upon them will rally around the old flag, and under the inspiration of the great lessen that has been taught, will reconstruct their State Governments, resume their relations with the General Government, and make those relations stable and secure by abolishing slavery, the cause of all the evil. Already Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana are treading in that direction. Alabama also shows signs of wheeling into line. The others of our "erring sisters," redeemed and disenthralled, will in due order of progression follow, until finally we have a union of reconstructed States, without a blemish or deformity, and every star restored to more than its former brightness and glory.

What is to prevent this result? and why should it not be attained speedily? While Southern conscription has dragooned into the army not only the able-bodied men of proper age, but old men and boys have not been spared, and they have thus

[*Concluded on second page.*]

## NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—THE WIFE of the rebel Senator Henry S. Foote arrived within our lines, and had an interview with Gen. Sullivan. Mrs. F. says she is disgusted with the Confederacy, cannot live there, and lately came within our lines to take the oath and go North. Mrs. F. had her child and a nurse with her. She was, however, sent back again in Dixie.

—HON. PIERRE SOULE has married the beautiful relict of Robert Stuart, and the two have passed through our lines and gone North—probably on their way to some foreign country. The lady is the owner of some property in West Tennessee, and took the oath under the President's amnesty proclamation.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TO BE REORGANIZED.—The changes of Generals in the Army of the Potomac are not ended. It is said to be decided that General Sedgwick can profitably serve elsewhere, and that General Meade, likewise, rapidly approaches the termination of his command.

GENERAL SMITH'S OPINION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The prevailing impression that General "Baldy" Smith is filled with what Count Gurowski calls "McClellanism" is entirely an error. He was among the first of the Generals on the Peninsula, after the collapse before Yorktown, to denounce McClellan, officially and unofficially, as incapable.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.—It is now quite sure that Secretary Chase's recommendation of a heavy tax on tobacco will be adopted. The opinion prevails in Treasury circles that a dollar or upward on spirits, and a correspondingly high tax on tobacco, will yield full one half of all the revenue we shall need, and to that extent the necessaries and comforts of life will be relived from burdens.

OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON THINNING OUT.—Quite a stampede has taken place among the officers who have frequented Washington during the winter, nearly all having been imperatively ordered to the front. Very few are now coming in, no furloughs being granted except in cases of great importance.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.—It is understood in Washington that if there is delay in breaking down the gold speculators in Wall street, by letting fall upon them the surplus coin in the Treasury, it is only because the enemies of the Gold bill succeeded by their amendments in disabling Mr. Chase from present action. Let them wait awhile.

—THE estimation put upon Jeff. Davis in North Carolina is shown by this observation in the late speech of Governor Vance. He said: "If every man in this county (Wilkes) who had used abusive language toward Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government were to be put in jail, he would have to address his entire audience through the prison bars."

MRS. DOUGLAS.—It was denied some time since that Mrs. Douglas was officiating as a clerk in the Treasury Department. The Washington correspondent of the *Wisconsin* says, however, "passing through the Treasury Department the other day, I met Mrs. Stephens A. Douglas, who is filling the duties of a twelve hundred dollar clerkship, in that department."

RUMORS CONCERNING McCLELLAN.—The town persists in crediting rumors that McClellan is to be placed in command of the defenses of Washington. The more enthusiastic of his friends are disposed to bet that General Grant came from the front Friday the 21st ult., for the express purpose of insisting that McClellan be put at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Each set of these credulous friends is in error.

—HON. J. C. FAULKNER, ex Minister to France, came as far as Winchester, with a view to coming within our lines and taking the oath. At Winchester he was met by his brother-in-law, who persuaded him from his purpose. The brother-in-law is strongly opposed to the Union Government authorities, because he was arrested a short time since and held as hostage for the safe and speedy return of a loyal citizen carried off by the rebels, named Dooley.

THE NEW LOAN.—There is the best authority for saying that no National Banking Association has yet received authority to receive subscriptions on account of the national ten-forty loan of two hundred millions. Letters are in preparation, however, and will be immediately forwarded to all the National Banking Associations which have been qualified and designated as depositories and financial agents, authorizing them to act as agents, in receiving subscriptions for the ten-forty loan.

The compensation allowed is one-fourth of one per cent., out of which the cost of advertising and all other expenses of obtaining subscriptions must be defrayed.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

AID AND COMFORT FOR THE ENEMY.—It is stated in best-informed circles that Mrs J. Todd White, the sister of Mrs. Lincoln, did pass through our lines for Richmond via Fortress Monroe, with three large trunks containing medicines and merchandise, so that the chuckling of the Rebel press over her safe transit with Rebel uniforms and buttons of gold was founded in truth. General Butler is not wont to be a "respector of persons," and it is considered here a legitimate inquiry why he permitted this woman to pass the enemy with her great quantity of contraband property, when he arrests all others.—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.—A Washington correspondent is authorized to state that the discordance of views in the Ways and Means Committee respecting the tax on distilled spirits have been harmonized, and that the policy of high taxation is rapidly making converts outside and inside of their room. It is understood that a tax of not less than a dollar will be laid on spirits, and that the Committee will recommend that this be laid to take effect in May instead of July. This will be done to cut off the two months rope given by the law, as it stands, to distillers to get a heavy stock on hand. It will obviate also the necessity of another wasteful debate over the question of taxing retroactively. The revenue has lost two millions and a half of dollars through the last wrangle.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND SLAVERY.—At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Brownson's Quarterly Review was almost the only advocate of an Anti-Slavery policy among all the Catholic journals.—The great majority of them were voilently opposing every Anti-Slavery measure of the Government, and ateing in concert with the sultra Peace faction of the Northern Democracy. But the progress of the war has wrought among them several conversions. *The Cincinnati Telegraph*, the organ of Archbishop Purcell, was the first to come over to the Anti-Slavery party, and to admit and even to urge the necessity of abolishing Slavery throughout the United States. Its example has recently been followed by *The Universe*, the Catholic paper of Philadelphia, hitherto a violent Democratic and Anti-Administration sheet. In a late issue, this paper admits that the peace of the Republic demands the abolition of Slavery; that the national current in favor of abolition grows steadily stronger and has become irresistible, and that it would be absurd to attempt to oppose it. It therefore gives Irish Democrats the sensible advice to accept cheerfully what they are unable to make. We note the conversions as signs of the times.—*New York Tribune.*

THE TABLES TURNED.—We find the following advertisement in a late number of the Memphis *Bulletin:*

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.—Ran away—the subscriber's master, about the 6th of June, 1862.—He had on, when he left, a suit af black clothes, but frequently wears grey clothing. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, weighs about 170 pounds, has light hair, blue eyes and light complexion; is quick spoken and of good address.

He was usually called Col. Ray; his name is J. B. Ray; was formerly Secretary of the State under Gov. Harris, and it is supposed he may yet be in his company. When he agreed to become my master, he bound himself to take me for better or wusser, and support me in sickness and in health; but he having absconded without making any arrangements to do so, I offer, and will pay the above reward for his apprehension and committal to any jail where I can secure him, or half that sum for any information that will lead to his arrest. He is supposed to have gone South in search of the "last ditch," as he often spoke of it.

ALBERT RAY.


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☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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# PUBLIC SALE
## Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, INST.

the following Real Estate late the property of Dr. William Watson Dec'd, viz.

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford on the corner of Pitt and Richard Streets, being 80 feet in front on Pitt Street and 240 feet on Richard street; composed of one whole lot and one third of a lot.

This property is esteemed one of the best business localities in the Borough, and will be sold altogether or divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers, subject to the lease of the tenants in posession.

Also at the same time and place about 1200 acres of valuable timber and farm lands in lots of between one and two hundred acres, situate in Shover's Valley and on west side of Dunnings Mountain, about three miles south of Bedford.

Also, a valuable tract of land, known as the Farmer Survey adjoining lands belonging to the Bedford Springs Property containing 140 acres more or less,—of which a large portion is meadow ground and part thereof cleared and under fense.

Plots of the above lands can be seen at my office, for ten days before day of sale.

TERMS: One third of purchase money to remain in hands of purchaser during lifetime of Widow, and interest to be paid to her annually. One third of residue to be paid on the confirmation, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest,

A. KING,
Apr. 1, 1864.—c. Trustee.

# TREASURER'S SALE
## OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 12th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (13th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
*Treasurer.*

Bedford township.

| Acres. | | Warrantees or owners. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | | Solomon Diehl | $2 44 |
| 230 | | Maria Diehl | 1 87 |
| 95 | | Thomas J Bonnett | 1 72 |
| | | Broadtop township. | |
| 130 | | James Entriken | 1 55 |
| 75 | Perches | William Gray | 2 46 |
| 440 | 33 | James Patton | 22 05 |
| 440 | 150 | " " | 7 44 |
| 173 | 135 | " " | 3 93 |
| 58 | 44 | " " | 1 30 |
| 484 | 158 | Samuel Kerr | 8 00 |
| 422 | | Barnett Mowing | 6 98 |
| 466 | | John Stone | 7 68 |
| 465½ | | Isaac Kerr | 7 68 |
| 440 | | John Razor | 92 |
| 376 | | F Mowing, Jr. | 78 |
| 63 | | Jacob Myers | 9 44 |
| 305 | 120 | James Razor | 1 20 |
| 75 | | John Deveraux | 16 50 |
| 403 | | John Bollman | 28 70 |
| 30 | | L. J. Watson | 6 75 |
| 332 | | Stephens & Co. | 18 62 |
| 280 | | Foster & Schell | 8 68 |
| 14 | | James Figart | 1 28 |
| 405 | | Jacob Strine | 10 44 |
| 60 | | William Figart | 5 00 |
| 160 | | Dunlap & Evans | 16 00 |
| | | Christian Barnett | 3 72 |
| | | Josiah Bacon | 8 80 |
| 83 | | John Cessna, Esq. | 1 23 |
| 25 | | " " | 76 |
| 52 | | " " | 76 |
| 116 | | James Patton | 5 40 |
| 393 | | Patton & Easton | 10 89 |
| 25 | | John King's heirs | 1 10 |
| 30 | | John Cessna, Esq. | 90 |
| 166 | | John Deveresux | 7 50 |
| 9 | | Evans W A & Griffith | 1 80 |
| 15 | | Entriken & Wilson | 3 86 |
| 13 | | Entriken & Patterson | 5 35 |
| 28 | | Johnathan Edwards | 4 18 |
| 49 | | James Entriken | 6 24 |
| 15 | | " " | 2 37 |
| 49 | | Fluke & Dunlap | 5 88 |
| 21 | | John Forde | 30 |
| 110 | | Hopewell Iron & Coal Co | 11 73 |
| 438 | | " " " " | 12 36 |
| 168 | | " " " " | 5 04 |
| 8 | | " " " " | 60 |
| 100 | | " " " " | 2 00 |
| 80 | | Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co. | 99 |
| 75 | | " " " " | 13 50 |
| 250 | | " " " " | 26 27 |
| 20 | | John Hinish | 24 |
| 16 | | Kessler & Whitney | 3 20 |
| 21 | | Peter Kessler | 4 25 |
| 19 | | " " | 1 89 |
| 170 | | Alexander King & Co. | 43 96 |
| 100 | | William Loveall | 13 05 |
| 185 | | John McCanles | 18 57 |
| 50 | | Rev. E. P. Phelps | 5 26 |
| 119 | | James Patton | 3 03 |
| 165 | | " " | 2 46 |
| 8 | | William Rogers | 1 20 |
| 267 | | Joseph Richeson & Shrieves | 25 02 |
| 63 | | James Richeson & Shrieves | 6 58 |
| 175 | | P. A. Wilson & McCanles | 35 31 |
| 289 | | P. A. Wilson & Co | 34 24 |
| 11 | | Warsing & Evans | 18 |
| | | Colerain. | |
| 372½ | | Mary Kegg | 1 08 |
| 414 | | Michael Roof | 2 48 |
| 410 | | Agnes Roof | 1 20 |
| 400 | | Jacob Whetstone | 1 20 |
| 340½ | | Jacob Wyand | 1 00 |
| 111 | | Andrew Rhock | 64 |
| 90 | | Joseph & Emanuel Diehl | 84 |
| 427 | | Author Brown | 1 28 |
| 50 | | Philip Diehl | 48 |
| | | Cumberland Valley. | |
| 230 | | James Irving | 2 76 |
| 50 | | James Heyden | 28 |
| 397½ | | John Sample | 4 76 |
| 200 | | Hopewell township. | |
| 418 | | John Corby | 1 29 |
| 150 | | John Kerr | 7 12 |
| 404 | | James Howard | 88 |
| 420 | | Richard Moan | 1 32 |
| 404 | | Jonh Chaney | 1 32 |
| 409½ | | Joseph Moan | 1 50 |
| 424 | 35 | Samuel Moan | 2 36 |
| 206½ | | Alexander Moan | 3 48 |
| 192 | | John McIlnay | 84 |
| 200 | 14 | Timothy Moan | 1 38 |
| 196 | 50 | Israel Moan | 1 30 |
| 212 | 20 | Zachariah Moan | 1 10 |
| 216 | 60 | John Boyd | 64 |
| 220½ | | Isabella Davis | 70 |
| 238 | | William Piper | 64 |
| 221 | | John Hardin | 76 |
| 434 | 125 | Ignatius Hardin | 64 |
| 187 | 40 | James Wilson | 64 |
| 425 | | David Piper | 40 |
| 213 | | George Albertl | 84 |
| 402 | 57 | Joseph Lancaster | 50 |
| 900 | | Stephen Moan | 3 36 |
| 28 | | ——— Montgomery | 76 |
| 25 | | George Wishart | 24 |
| 41 | | Milligan & Benedict | 22 |
| 5 | | James Patton | 22 |
| 402 | | Aaron Rinard | 1 72 |
| 143 | | Francis Johnston | 54 |
| 365 | | William Lang[illegible]ery | 1 36 |
| 324 | | Daniel Mon[illegible]ohnston | 98 |
| 308 | | Alexander [illegible]inish | 1 32 |
| 288 | | George Foster | 1 06 |
| | | William Rowland Township. | |
| 220 | | Robert Montgomery | $ 28 |
| 204 | | ——— Carr | 3 36 |
| | | ——— Swartz | 30 |
| | | Juniata Township. | |
| | | Nicholas Knouff | 12 |
| | | Londonderry Township. | |
| | | James Shaw | 1 25 |
| | | Sarah Wright | 60 |
| | | Liberty Township. | |
| 200 | | Mary Gordon | 6 14 |
| 200 | | James Gordon | 6 44 |
| 400 | | Thomas Jones | 6 60 |
| 159½ | | Stephen Kerr | 1 90 |
| 165 | | Edward Langly | 7 08 |
| 200 | | Jacob Miller | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Mary Piper | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Amelia Piper | 2 98 |
| 400 | | Edward Stone | 11 88 |
| 132 | | John Tomm | 6 66 |
| 374 | | Hannah Alberti | 5 16 |
| 443 | | Maria Alberti | 10 33 |
| 52 | | James Entriken | 88 |
| 50 | | " " | 2 46 |
| 403 | | Alexander Montgomery | 1 32 |
| 200 | | John Kerr | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Samuel Kerr | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Francis Moan | 1 66 |
| 150 | | Stephen Kerr | 1 90 |
| 200 | | Milligan & Benedict | 1 66 |
| 40 | | Beeler & Bowser | 34 |
| 5 | | George Thompson | 08 |
| ¼ lot | | Luke Feeney | 56 |
| 8 | | Gen. W. H. Irwine | 1 39 |
| 1 | | G. D. Trout | 24 |
| 200 | | John Stone | 4 39 |
| 200 | | Bernard Moan | 2 32 |
| 102 | | John McIlnay | 84 |
| 132 | | David Piper | 1 08 |
| 200 | | Maria Alberti | 2 26 |
| 107 | | ——— Bartlebaugh | 2 26 |
| 32 | | Thomas & John King | 74 |
| 70 | | William P. Schell | 2 43 |
| 14 | | Schell & Daugherty | 47 |
| 40 | | A. B. Currett | 1 46 |
| 1 lot | | Henry Stonerook | 24 |
| 1 " | | Daniel Stoner | 24 |
| 1 " | | Daniel Baer | 24 |
| 200 | | Elizabeth Miller | 2 98 |
| 1 " | | Samuel Yingling | 24 |
| 1 " | | Jacob Biddle | 24 |
| 1 " | | Ephraim Smiltzer | 24 |
| 1 " | | James Dunn | 1 23 |
| 1 " | | Terry Kenney | 1 50 |
| ½ " | | Godfrey's heirs | 1 73 |
| 1 " | | Samuel Carmack | 34 |
| 1 " | | Daniel Baer | 34 |
| 1 " | | Mrs. Lawraence | 34 |
| 1 " | | Ann Scott | 34 |
| 1 " | | S. J. Africa | 34 |
| | | Monroe Township. | |
| 253½ | | Frederick Collibarger | 72 |
| | | Napier Township. | |
| 100 | | George Davidson | 60 |
| 200 | | Abner Rogers | 60 |
| | | Providence East. | |
| 1219 | | Samuel Tate's heirs | 44 |
| 900 | | " " " | 44 |
| 800 | | " " " | 44 |
| 224½ | | " " " | 28 |
| 302 | 46 Perches | Hezekiah Logan | 1 20 |
| 402 | 62 " | Charles Logan | 1 20 |
| 30 | | P. Clingerman | 40 |
| 400 | 75 " | John Cavan | 1 20 |
| 400 | | Thomas Cavan | 1 20 |
| 80 | | Ezekiel Cook | 1 02 |
| 400 | | William Long | 1 80 |
| 400 | | William Cavan | 1 60 |
| 17 | | Joseph Spark's heirs | 16 |
| 431 | 110 Perches | John Crosby | 1 64 |
| | | Providence West. | |
| 40 | | David Roller | 28 |
| | | St. Clair. | |
| 396½ | | John Linn | 1 20 |
| 395 | | James May | 1 20 |
| 411 | | William Snively | 1 20 |
| | | Union Township. | |
| 400 | | John Swaggart | 6 34 |
| 400 | | Leonard Swaggart | 3 64 |
| 266 | | Alexander Lardner | 2 38 |
| 116 | | William Smith | 1 04 |
| 43 | | Samuel Burket | 44 |
| 116 | | John Shee | 88 |
| 50 | | Frederick Snyder | 44 |
| 400½ | | Peter Counce or Carnell | 3 64 |
| 400½ | | John Dalton | 1 98 |
| 274 | | Jeremiah Jackson | 2 82 |
| 130 | | Jacob Swaggart | 1 48 |
| 406 | | Hugh Doyle | 3 68 |
| 406 | | James Dunlap | 3 68 |
| 440 | | William Pearson | 3 96 |
| 380 | | Ebenezer Branham | 3 96 |
| 412 | | Philip Gordon | 3 70 |
| 120 | | Conrad Imler | 86 |
| 200 | | Christly Bowser | 2 30 |
| 100 | | George Laib | 88 |
| 100 | | Jacob Burket | 88 |
| 150 | | Peter Shoenberger | 1 32 |
| 123 | | John Still | 3 64 |
| 200 | | Michael Shimer | 2 90 |
| 60 | | Michael Shafer | 1 22 |
| | | ——— Conples (Brush Mt.) | 80 |
| 433 | | Hugh Porter | 1 10 |
| 339 | | Griffith Evans | 3 90 |
| 403½ | | Philip Stine | 3 64 |
| 439 | | John Martin | 3 96 |
| 330 | | Wilson Hunt | 3 96 |
| 365½ | | Alexander Scott | 3 94 |
| 127 | | Dr. P. Shoenberger | 3 16 |
| 124 | | " | 3 68 |
| 20 | | " | 24 |
| 90 | | " | 1 48 |
| 150 | | William Laugham | 2 46 |
| 40 | | Peter Shimer | 40 |
| | | Woodberry South. | |
| 135 | | Peter Shoenberger | 3 60 |
| 216 | | Isabel Davis | 24 |
| 54 | 100 Perches | John S. Hetrick | 28 |
| | | Woodberry Middle. | |
| 10 | | Henry Burgert | 1 66 |
| 6 | | Isaac Burgert | 1 08 |
| 15 | | " | 1 52 |
| 22 | | Kensinger's heirs | 1 50 |
| 27 | | Jacob Hoover | 1 52 |
| 60 | | " | 2 26 |
| 62 | | John McFadden | 3 76 |
| 20 | | Frederick Nicodemus | 1 50 |
| 16 | | George Nicodemus | 1 32 |
| 50 | | John Nicodemus | 1 46 |
| 50 | | John Stonerook | 1 24 |
| 18 | | Samuel Shriver | 1 66 |
| 14 | | Charles Typer | 1 50 |
| 15 | | Jacob Zook | 75 |
| 15 | | " | 75 |
| 46 | | Benner's heirs | 2 28 |
| 4 | | ——— Stonerook | 1 98 |
| 403 | | William Montgomery | 6 60 |
| 150 | | Robert Montgomery | 2 46 |
| 13 | | Jacob Furry | 90 |
| 20 | | Rinehart Replogle | 2 46 |
| 6 | | Patton & Madara | 1 08 |
| 13 | | John Teeter | 90 |
| 12 | | Samuel Teeter | 82 |
| 14 | 14 Perches | G. H. Spang | 1 28 |
| 15 | | Jacob Smith | 1 08 |
| 19 | | John Z. Smith | 1 14 |
| 17 | | George Smith | 1 14 |
| 20 | | Archibald McFadden | 1 24 |
| 14 | | Henry Stonerook | 1 24 |
| 60 | | John Tresh | 1 14 |

Treasurer's Office, apr. 1, 1864—f.

## WANTED.

Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.
Address EAGLE WORKS,
Harrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1854—d.


## Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Storekeepers and all other persons are hereby specially warned and cautioned against selling goods on my credit or in any way trusting on my account my wife or other members of my family, as I will not pay any debts which they may contract, having supplied them abundantly with the means of living.—d. CHARLES SMITH.


## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Administrators' Notice.

The undersigned residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, having received Letters of Administration upon the estate of Fredrick Hillegas, late of said township deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
FREDRICK HILLEGAS,
March 2 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

### Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Fredrick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, deceased by the register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement

THOMAS ALLISON,
March 1 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

### Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been gnted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make nmediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER.
April 1, 164.—f. *Administrators.*

### Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER,
April 1, 64.—f. *Administrator.*

### Aministrator's Notice.

Letters of administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of miata township, deceased, having been granted to the mersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons debted to said estate are requested to make immediate yment, and those having claims will make known the me without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
*Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

**Este of Michael Hammer, dec'd.**

The undeigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Beord county, to examine and settle the exceptions to the count of James Allison, Esq. Executor of the last will &c. of Michael Hammer, dec'd. and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, will attend to duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, at ten o'clock A. M of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25 864.—f. *Auditor*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

**In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County.**

In the mter of the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of Il Real Estate of the minor children of Ann Rebecca Halorode, dec'd.

The undeigned having been appointed auditor to make distribution of the fund above mentioned, in the hands of John Alsip, sq. the trustee authorized and appointed to sell the said eal Estate, amongst the heirs of said Ann Rebecca Halorode, dec'd, and creditors &c, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Wenesday the 13th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock, P. M when and where all the parties interested may appear if d be heard.

A. KING,
March 25, 864.—c. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Ple of bedford county, to make distribution of the money aing from the sale by the Sheriff of said county, of the Real Estate of Charlotta Radebaugh, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1864 at ten o'clock A. M of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 64.—f. *Auditor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is heby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, of the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Bedford apr8, 1864—f.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is heby given that the account of thomas Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder of Union township, has been exhibited and filed on the Common Pleas of Bedford count, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Tuesday the 2d day of May, next, unless cause be shown why it should not be allowed.

O. E. SHANNON,
apr. 8, 1864—d. Proth'y.


## BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
## COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.
Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.
The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rak of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.
Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."
Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.
For further information send for a circular.
*Address,* BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
*Philadelphia.*
jan. 29, 1864—9 m

## BEDFORD RAILROAD!
## FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED WITH A very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

to suit the season.

Ladies come and examine our stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles. Some beautiful Balmorals, Woolen Hoods and Head Dresses. Best style of

SHAWLS, CLOAK CLOTH VERY CHEAP,

Over 500 Pairs of Shoes and Boots, consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A large assortment of Men's wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans and

**Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.**

No better or cheaper place to buy clothing. Hats and Caps in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of Notions. Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods." Examine our stock first.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

## Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—t

A LARGE variet of window paper just received at Harry's Drug & Book Store.

# HOSTETTER'S
## Celebrated
# STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by social causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and ere as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere impure water and other external causes. Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities if advance, are cured by a very brief course of this miglous medicine. Fever and Agne patients, after being plied with quinine for mouths in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hstetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, weakness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produces effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises an electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers anywhere.

## HEMBOLD'S
## Genuine Preparation.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural engements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Tremor, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes: soon follows impotency, fits epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by the direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And ev[illegible] deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with chronic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, Irregularity, painfulness of suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leucorrhea or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and restores strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstruction preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying sin and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H.

# The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor, BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864, Vol. 37, No. 16.



## The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

(☞ 1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL AFTER THE MAY TERM OF COURT)

### Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.....30

| | 3 Months, | 6 Months, | 1 Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Two squares | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 |
| Three squares | 6 00 | 9 00 | 15 00 |
| ¼ Column | 12 00 | 20 00 | 35 00 |
| One Column | 20 00 | 35 00 | 65 00 |

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head.

One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.



### PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

**T. H. AKERS,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

**ESPY M. ALSIP,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

**J. R. DURBORROW,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

**Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"**

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

**ALEX. KING,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

**KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

**JOHN MAJOR,**

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

**JNO. MOWER,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

**JOSEPH W. TATE,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on judgment Notes and other claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Pattonsville, and also property on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

**RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,**

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

### PHYSICIANS, &C.

**I. N. BOWSER,**

**DENTIST.**

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

**DR. B. F. HARRY,**

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

**C. N. HICKOK**

**DENTIST.**

**OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,**

**BEDFORD, PA.**

April 1, 1864.—tf.

**J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.**

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

**DANIEL BORDER.**

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

**Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c**

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

### HOTELS.

**THE MENGEL HOUSE.**

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST.

**Bedford, Pa.**

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.


## Educational.

### THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE.

"Knowledge is Power."

propose, in a few articles, to consider what Edion has accomplished for the world, and dis its relation to the progress of individuals anciety.

intellectual powers ennoble man, distingu him from lower order of creation, and are his of glory. The cultivation of these is his duand conduces to his happiness. Talents aren to be improved, not to be buried. The toich secures knowledge is richly repaid in thquisition. The educated man has eyes to see beautiful things of earth; ears to hear the swarmonies of Nature; hands to gather up theeless gems, which Heaven scatters along his; Education translates us, as it were, in sworld. Nay, more; it extends the curtains of habitations, and we, who once burrowed in thch, may walk among the stars.

who can estimate our indebtedness, as civ nations, to Education, and the general dis of knowledge? Machinery, set in motio regulated by a few, does the work of maiving to one man the hands of the fabled Br. Golden harvests gathered and garnered day; spindles and looms converting wool, cond silk into fabrics of the finest texture aatest beauty, with astonishing rapidity; uny ore dug from the bowels of the earth, sm moulded and polished, transferred to our hor service or ornament, all these tell of the tris of science.

mbering coach and sluggish bark, which our fathers, is exchanged for the commodiain, which flies through valleys, darts th tunnels and sweeps across the plain, conveen and merchandise from the seaport to thes of the West, or the wilderness beyond, man days, the long journey, which it once requonths to accomplish.

was, when it was thought a wonderful femeans of reeking couriers to carry intelligce hundred miles, between the rising and thg of the sun. Now, the telegraph flashessage across a continent, in the twinkling of : and the merchants in St. Louis, is appr the prices of exchange in N. Y. before thopolitan has read his morning papers.—Tmander-in-chief of a nation's forces, seated secluded appartment, is informed of the re contest, before the booming of cannon halway, and the smoke of battle disappearede remotest hamlet in the land, rejoices wrarded city, in the resteration of peace, bet ink is dry on the parchment, which pledness and fealty.

ans of the Press, books are indefinately mul, and as cheaply furnished, that a laborinto-day may purchase what was beyond thof kings; and orators, who once spoke to thousands, now address a nation, in "ts that breathe and words that burn."

To wiowe it, that the condition of man has beiorated. his comforts increased, his means of esaugmented; the dim twilight of Civilis ceiling towards the meridian of a betteriore glorious day. Let it receive due cre what it has accomplished, whilst we pra, who gave these faculties of mind, by wh his soared like a bird of dawn, into ther regions of thought and action.

are reminded that progression is the lature. We have at first in the seed, a prof life burning through its covering, thade then the ear, and at the last, the fun the ear. Day by day, and year by yeonder child passes on to maturity, then cloself with the attributes of noble manhlike manner, the development of the mduul, and knowledge is acquired by slow deSir. Isaac Newton began with the alphabe the common school, Daniel Webster laundation of his intellectual greatness.

her who trains the youthful mind, assuponsable trust, and undertakes a noble wo he who clears away the rubbish of ignoe error, and lays the corner-stone of an ine edifice. If his work be imperfectly dotture will reveal it. If the first principlowledge be not clearly imparted, and inpressed, the mind will never attain to dower, and freedom of thought- A distitstatesman acknowledge his indebtedneman who, in the low-thatched schoolhoht him the rudiments of an English edand cherished his memory with even mace and affection than that of a learned Prho conducted him through the abstiof metapysical truth. A clergyman ofhed natural gifts, who might have fill the highest position in the gift of the chpies an unimportant place, his influcnby reason of the defectiveness of his ealion. If the foundation is imperfect, thucture will be also.

general intelligence is necessary to the fulent of the gifted few. Unappreciateden runs to decay. The public speakerse an audience, which can perceive the foand be moved by his eloquence to noble author must have a people to read anad and be benefited by his writings.

n orators who addresssed the people, rathe reporters, drew inspiration from thublies, which listened in breathless silir impassioned eloquence, or rent the airapplause. The intelligence, of the colle went far to secure them the immich is theirs. Educated American pey estimated, and longed for freedom frcessive yoke, and hence they caught upent of the noble Henry, and shouted ite land—"Give us liberty or give us De

mmon school then, receive the enco and support its important demands. Thall we secure the wide diffusion of knnd raise up academies, colleges and unwhich shall be an honor to our land, anm obscurity a nations pride and glory guished few. Let us go back to the mu open the fountain, and remove the obthat the rill may flow forth, the brook beand the broad ocean send up its onds the sun, thence to be borne backwby the winds of Heaven, pouring dowful baptism on the Earth.

SIGNA.

## THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.

## SPEECH

OF

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**Delivered in the House of Representatives,**

*March* 26, 1864.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. MOORHEAD said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: My colleague from the 21st district [Mr. DAWSON] has made confessedly the ablest speech on the other side of the House, and has stated with great frankness and clearness the grounds of his opposition to the war. Although it was well answered by my colleague from the 17th district, [Mr. SCOFIELD,] I feel it incumbent upon me to give it some attention, as our districts adjoin, have like interests and feelings, and as special efforts have been made, by the circulation of his speech, to affect the political sentiment of Western Pennsylvania. We both live at the head of the great channels of trade formed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and their tributaries, down which the coal, lumber, and agricultural products, and the manufactures of glass, steel, iron, copper, wood, &c., of our people, were accustomed before the rebellion to float safely and without let or hindrance, to the inhabitants of thirteen States, and on through the Gulf to foreign markets.—Valuable as the Federal Union is to the people of other States, it is beyond all price to Pennsylvania, and especially to his constituents and me, who alike love their country, are proud of its history, believe in free government, hate slavery, are ready to die rather than see their national flag dishonored at home or abroad, and will not permit the destruction of their government by aristocratic slaveholders, who treat and speak of northern people—Democrats as well as Republicans—with more scorn, than they feel for the slaves on their plantations. The blow of the traitors who made this war, fell first and heaviest on our constituencies, when they closed the navigation of the Mississippi, seized and confiscated property and destroyed trade more than sixty years enjoyed, and for restoration of the right to which our people have been vigorously fighting for nearly three years. I do this, Mr. Chairman, the more readily, because the doctrines he announces are the very same which brought on the war, and if not condemned by the people, would make the southern rebels our masters forever.

My colleague began his speech by reminding us in glowing terms of the happy and prosperous state of the country "about eight years since," when he left these halls. He left two years *before* Mr. Buchanan became President. What was its condition when Mr. Buchanan handed the Government to Mr. Lincoln? Why is my colleague silent as to the pregnant fact, that when Mr. Buchanan retired, the gloom of that awful period was such that its mere remembrance comes like an evil shadow over the heart of every patriot?

It has been suggested he has been a deep sleep during the eight years he was absent from political life. His speech furnishes strong evidence of it. Let me, then inform him what he should know, and what many of his constituents do know, that not merely are we not "in the midst of a revolution," but the country was in the midst of a revolution when Mr. Buchanan retired, and has been on the brink of revolution at different times, for thirty years.

Jackson suppressed treason in '32. Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators made some signs of beginning a revolution, under old Zh. Taylor in 1850, when California was admitted as a free State, but the hero of Buena Vista quelched it by announcing that he would hang the first rebel who dared to lift a hand against the Union, and Jeff. Davis knew well he would do it. They prepared for it, while Pierce lived in the White House, and Davis governed the country. They persevered while Buchanan was President, and Floyd controlled the army, until, between the 4th November, 1860, the day Lincoln was elected, and the 4th March, 1861, the day he was inaugurated, every southern fort except Pickens & Sumter, every armory and arsenal, all the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, all the custom-house, post offices, and mints, in a word all the property of the Federal Government in every seceded state were seized by slaveholding traitors, without a blow being struck or a shot being fired in the defense; and thirty days before Buchanan's term expired, eight slaveholding States had openly rebelled against the Government, cast off allegiance to it and excluded its authority, hauled down its flag, captured its troops, arms, forts, ship munitions of war, assembled a congress at Montgomery, Alabama, adopted a constitution, elected a President, prepared to raise armies, and organized a confederacy as a foreign and hostile government, all under that Democratic rule which my colleague is so anxious to restore, and all done Democratic leaders! What did Mr. Buchanan do to prevent these great crimes? Nothing! What did the Democratic party do to prevent them? Nothing! What did they propose to do? Nothing! On the other hand, they resisted everything that looked like protecting the public property, and preserving the nation's honor.

Sir, so widespread was treason, so faithless the President, that all hope was exhausted except the single one that his term would expire before all was lost. Thank God! Abraham Lincoln became President before the cause of the nation was totally ruined, and then the work of true men began.

My colleague, in a speech of twenty-nine pages, says not a word in denunciation of these rebel insults and outrages, nor does he show any sympathy with those of his neighbors whose blood has enriched every battle-field in defense of their country, and whose bones are bet Richmond and Charleston, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and whose heroic valor has protected his home and mine from threatened invasion by his late political friends. Nor has he any charges to make against anybody except of "madness and folly" against the people, and rails against the Government, the Quakers and Abolitionists. The rebellion is tenderly mentioned as "*ill-judged rebellion*"—no crime in it—no blood on the rebels' hands; only a mistake of judgment, bad guess as to time and result! Sir, I do not think my colleague has allowed his good feelings to find expression in his speech; but as it was not to aid in restoring the Democratic rule, its errors and fallacies should be pointed out.

My colleague sees no prospect of the end. He says "nearly three years of civil war have now discharged their relentless fury upon our unhappy country, and we are yet apparently remote from any satisfactory adjustment of our differences as when we first flew to arms." Sir, I broadly deny this extraordinary statement. It is the policy of the rebels, and those who sympathize with them to undervalue the results already accomplished, and to discourage the public feeling of the North. Jeff. Davis says the South cannot be conquered, and my colleague deliberately shuts his eyes to the astonishing results already attained. The rebellion is in its last agonies; immense regions have been reclaimed, several states are returning to their allegiance, and on every hand there is but one indication, and that of the increasing power of the Union and the increasing weakness of the rebellion. My colleague should see this but there is none so blind as he who will not see. His doctrine as to the true character of this Government is a specimen brick of the genuine Calhoun mould. He "finds no difficulty in a divided allegiance," and he "holds *that* allegiance to be the citizen in equal degree to the government of the State and to that of the nation, both proceeding from the same source—the people of the several States." This doctrine has deluded multitudes into treason, has undermined the Federal Government, brought on this war, and sacrificed the lives of thousands of our people. General Jackson in his day denounced it, and warned the country against it; and even Mr. Buchanan, in his last Annual Message, declared it "to be inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution." It means that we have no national Government; that under the Constitution there is no Union, but only a knot of States that may be tied or untied at pleasure; that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States, and no national flag to shelter him.

But, Mr. Chairman, the most cruel feature of my colleague's speech is that which, *openly* proclaiming his approval of Mr. Buchanan's course, *impliedly* censures that of the great old patriot whom he and I, once and again, but vainly, labored to make President of the United States—General Lewis Cass; whose patriotism and statesmanship revolted at the truckling policy of Mr. Buchanan, and who, when his proposition to garrison the southern forts and maintain possession of the public property was refused, promptly tendered his resignation and withdrew from the Cabinet. If Mr. Buchanan's policy was wise, General Cass's was unwise; if Mr. Buchanan was faithful in his high position, General Cass was mistaken in judgment; if Mr. Buchanan properly met the great duties of the hour, then General Cass utterly failed to appreciate the difficulties. But not so. I can never subscribe to such a sentence of condemnation against an old friend whom I have long admired; whom I now revere as among the worthiest statesmen the country has ever had, and whose claim to the love and gratitude of posterity rest, in my judgment, more firmly upon his unshaken fidelity when treason was so general, than even upon his brilliant records of both civil and military service. About the time he retired from the Cabinet he was filled with gloom and anguish at the threatening aspect of public affairs, as he fully comprehended the great and growing dangers which threatened the ship of state. His impressive exclamation at the time, in my presence, was: "We are lost, we are destroyed; our great and glorious country will be ruined. It might be saved—it might be saved.—I have tried to save it, but can do no more."—Glorious words! betokening the great heart of a brave, clear, patriotic statesman, who would have saved the country, the public property, and subdued the rebellion had he been President in place of Mr. Buchanan. As he was not, and the President would do nothing, he left the Cabinet.—Yet my colleague indorses Mr. Buchanan and his policy; thus implicitly casting censure and blame upon General Cass. I resent the imputation, and appeal with confidence from his words to the judgment of a free people, who *will be saved* despite the open treachery of Buchanan, or the covert treachery of his allies and friends.

I have alluded to the fact that rebellion is not a new thing in American history; all remember how promptly Jackson put down one, and Taylor nipped another in the bud. Lincoln has aroused the loyalty and patriotism of the country to subdue the last and worst; and we who are this day engaged, are but following the teachings of those departed patriots around whom a united country threw its protecting arms, and upon whose memories it continues to lavish its praise. "The Union: it must and shall be preserved," was the motto of Jackson; it is the heart-work of Lincoln. The rebellion of 1832 was invoked against existing legislation; this, much less justifiable, and more wicked, was inaugurated in the absence of offensive legislation, in fact at the moment when all legislation was not only harmless, but harmonious on the late disputed territorial question, when by the confession of the ablest of their leaders, the slaveholders of the South had no cause to justify secession, and when by the truth of history, there was no actual grievance whatever. This is most vigorously and clearly presented by the following extract from a speech of Alexander H. Stevens, delivered in the secession convention of Georgia, in January, 1861:

"This step (of secession) once taken can never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, *which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth*, when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, *who but this convention will be held responsible for it?* and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and illtimed measure, as I honestly think and believe, *shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time*, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate. Pause, I entreat you. * * * *What right has the North assailed?* What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied, and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. * * * *

"We have always had the control of the General Government, and can yet if we remain in it, and act as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North.—We have had sixty years of southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required, so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House, we have had twenty-three and they twelve. While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a greater extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. * * * Attorney Generals, we had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers, we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. * * * We have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North.—Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers, filling the Executive Departments. The records show for the last fifty years that of three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic. * * * A fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of the Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. * * *

"For you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquillity accompanied with unbounded prosperity, and rights unassailed, is the height of *madness, folly*, and *wickedness*, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

Sir, this rebellion was a cold-blooded, premeditated, infamous, attempt of ambitious, desperate, and wicked conspirators to destroy the Union, overthrow free Government, establish a sectional one over the southern portion of it, and thus prepare the way by European intrigues for an aristocratic or monarchic form on this land of freedom. The man who in the loyal States tolerates, sympathizes with, or fails to check this movement, would, in revolutionary times, have been denominated a traitor. The man who halts in his fidelity, who quibbles about this technicality or that, who aids the rebels by decrying the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion, and by decrying its finances, should be ranked and despised as an Arnold who would sell his country.

But it said by these sympathizers with treason, that it is the fault of this Administration and its friends that this war exists; that it is an unholy war and should be stopped, and that Mr. Buchanan's policy was one of peace and conciliation, whilst that of Mr. Lincoln's has been one of usurpation and tyranny.

Whilst the answer to these allegations, full and ample as it is, may be important to the future historian, I will not stop to make it here as the war is upon us, and our present duties are to suppress it and its cause. It is waged for the purpose of dissolving the Government. It is enforced by vast armies, which are kept in the field by military despotism of the most relentless character.—The great question of the day is, not by what process this condition of things has been reached, but how to suppress the rebellion, how to beat back our rebel foes, how to save our people from spoliation and slaughter, our country from division, our Government from overthrow—duties in whose presence every other political duty "hides its diminished head." I have, Mr. Chairman, uniformly observed that the men who waste their energies in discussing the past, are the least willing to meet the responsibilities of the present, and rise to the stature which it demands of all loyal citizens.

Still, sir, I am not willing to let so much of that part of the charge remain unanswered, as fixes upon the loyal North the responsibility for this war. The imputation is wholly false. The slaveholders were the aggressors. They were stimulated to the heinous crime by hatred of the progress of free communities, by jealousies of their rising power, by envy of their great superiority in every art and pursuit of life, and of the higher civilization which paid, intelligent and free labor has conferred upon the free States of the Union. Does any one doubt this? If so, let him read the debates in Congress of the last ten years, but especially during the sessions of 1859-60 and 1860-61—debates to which I was compelled to listen, and which abounded in the most malignant expressions of hatred, scorn, contempt, and disloyalty, plainly foreshadowing the base revolutionary schemes then fairly entered upon, and hurling defiantly at Northern Representatives the vile and untenable doctrine of the right of secession. One class of northern members, I regret to say, encouraged these declarations, sympathized with their authors, and abetted their designs, believing that they saw in them the material of successful political influence. But for this, there would have been no secession. Another class boldly denounced the falsehoods, resented the insults, and hurled back the threats of secession, declaring that under no circumstances would they consent to a separation of these States, or permit the mere result of an election to be made the pretext for revolution. Sir, I firmly believe that had all the northern members joined in these clear declarations of fidelity to the constitution and the Union, and announced their determination to maintain the existing Government at all hazards, the secession movement would never have risen to formidable proportions, or cause for serious alarm. But everywhere over the South secession was proclaimed to be a peaceful remedy for alleged grievances, and it was publicly and constantly proclaimed that any attempt to coerce the South, would be followed by a division in the North, that blood would flow in northern streets and a civil war among ourselves would render secession safe, certain, and complete. It is too true that many northern Representatives in that critical period, misrepresented their constituencies, fearfully deceived the rebel leaders, and thus covered themselves with a guilt scarcely less deep and infamous than belongs to Jeff Davis himself and his traitorous cabinet.—While this was the position of members on this floor, what was the attitude of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration? He cowered before the storm. Floyd shared his confidence until he had transferred a large portion of the arms to southern arsenals, without interference, until arrested in his treasonable attempt to remove the cannon from Allegheny arsenal to pretended forts in Louisiana, by the determined patriotism and courage of my constituents at Pittsburg, and then resigned because Mr. Buchanan refused to order Major Anderson back from Fort Sumter to Moultrie, and thereby maintain the promise previously given to South Carolina by Floyd, with Mr. Buchanan's consent, "that the status of affairs should not be disturbed in the harbor of Charleston." Cobb remained in the cabinet until by his financial management the credit of the Government was so low that money could scarcely be borrowed at any rate even to pay the necessary expenses of the Government, and in that time of peace, temporary loans could not be made except at most exorbitant rates of interest. Thompson, whilst holding a seat in the cabinet, journeyed to North Carolina to aid in switching the old North State out of the Union, and continued to possess himself of cabinet secrets to be transmitted south for the benefit of the rebels, until his sensitive honor could not endure the alleged concealment from him of Mr. Buchanan's tardy effort to provision Fort Sumter. Meanwhile the President, trembling with fear and overcome by the threats of rebels, was dragooned first into a modification of his last annual message so as openly to abandon the doctrine of coercion, which greatly corrupted northern opinion and contributed vastly to southern acceptance of the rebel programme; and then for weeks, as if struck with paralysis, when it was proposed to do anything in assertion to the rightful and inherent power of the Government to preserve itself—this weak and timid old man performed a role which has covered his name with infamy, and will forever load it with the nation's contempt. Such is my estimate of the reputation of James Buchanan," (once, I regret to say, known as "Pennsylvania's favorite son,") as finally left for the judgment of posterity.

General Cass, in his expressions referred to before, erred in one point. He miscalculated the extent of the evil done by Mr. Buchanan, and overestimated the influence of his imbecility and treachery upon the loyal masses. Yet at the time, so dark and portentous were the clouds, so general was public suspicion, so wide-spread and powerful the conspiracy, that it seemed to be hoping against hope to have any cheerful anticipations when looking into the dark and gloomy future; and it is not surprising that his patriotic heart was overwhelmed with grief. On every hand the enemy was busy, the Government silent and indifferent, bound hand and foot by its Attorney General, who narrowly paring down the power of the Government *to protect itself*, advised the President: "That the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions." Such was the chosen and deliberated phraseology within which lurked the fallacious and destructive error that our fathers had constructed a Government without power to preserve itself or inforce its laws, to assert its unquestioned and inherit rights, to suppress insurrection, and save its own existence from active and armed treason; and in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, to the enunciation of this legal opinion, more than any other cause, are we indebted for the open outbreak of war. When, however, the over act was committed, the long impending blow struck, the dignity of the Government insulted, its rights invaded, its power defied, and the stars and stripes fired upon in Charleston harbor, the patriotism of the people, long dormant, and by some supposed to be extinct, was electrified into life with the power of a giant, their instincts stripped off the wretched sophistries of the ex-Attorney General, the heart of the people burst into life, burning with the sense of shame, injustice, and wrong which timid and faithless councils had too long invited, and the cry of stern judgment upon the traitors rang throughout the land. The Union, plotted against, and deemed not worth preserving, or not capable of preservation, at once asserted its supremacy over the national heart, and, safe from the intrigues of the plaint, and the expedients of the cowardly, it became a national divinity, which from that day to this has called forth the willing sacrifices of every true American heart, and will continue to do so until its enemies are exterpated, and its false friends consigned to a just sentence of scorn and contempt.

The progress of events has been steadily onward. The military power of the rebels greatly weakened, the territory once held by them vastly reduced and cut in twain by our rescue of the Mississippi river from their grasp, gradually they are being beaten back, their supplies being exhausted, their available forces constantly reducing, and the disaffected elements rapidly increasing. Upon the ruins of their original structure of government, a merciless military despotism has been erected, which vigorously strikes down every opposing right and privilege, which has broken every contract made with the people, has practically repudiated the entire currency, has conscripted the entire arms-bearing population, and their officers shoot down all who will not willingly obey their summons; broken up courts, and, in a word, has erected a military organization, the most concentrated and vigorous the world has ever seen. Such are, as I believe our enemies, while our administration has ever been scrupulous of public and private rights, and has never unjustifiably invaded either. No man ever exercised summary power more cautiously than Mr. Lincoln, none more honestly, none exercised it more gladly than he will, when the public interest may justify. They who denounce him as a usurper, know little of his high conscientiousness, and regard but little that public interest which is with him the pole-star of duty, and which now calls so loudly for his re-election. Meanwhile, the unparalleled financial management of the Secretary of the Treasury, our Government loans are taken with eagerness, the taxes are paid with promptness and cheerfulness, the army is being filled by re-enlistments, the heart and voice of the nation is rallying more closely and bravely around the Administration—insuring us against triumphs of our foes in the field, or our political foes at home. Sir, amongst the people of my district there are few, very few, who are not faithful to the nation in this great crisis of its need. The defection there as elsewhere is confined to extreme pro-slavery men, who uphold it not only for its own sake, but as a means of acheiving partizan success, in shameless disregard of their solemn duties to the country. Why should slavery be upheld? It deserves no such fate. It has long divided, distracted, and troubled us. It was from the beginning, and has gone on ever-increasingly to distract and embroil us.—It has been, and is the great bone of contention, over which at last we have come to blows. To save it, is to perpetuate this discord. To destroy it is to secure the present, and make peaceful and glorious the future. But it cannot be destroyed by proclamations alone; the power of law should be invoked to make the destruction complete in character, and perfect in extent. It must be written in the constitution *that slavery shall no more exist in any American State.* Then and only then, may we sing the requiem of slavery. At present it is wounded, deeply wounded, by the blows that were given by its own friends. It bleeds, but its wounds may be staunched, unless by a staggering blow the people utterly destroy it, by force of public and unchangeable law.

The *principle* of slavery is the inspiration of the rebellion, and it is yet so held and defended by the organs of public sentiment in the rebellious States. I quote one declaration: "So far from believing that slavery must die," says the Richmond *Whig*, "we have long held the opinion that it is the normal and only humane relation which labor can sustain towards capital. When the war is over, we shall urge that every Yankee who ventures to put foot on southern soil be made a slave for life and wear an iron collar as a badge of inferiority to the African. Slavery will stab itself to death about the time the Yankees learn to tell the truth, and no sooner."

Sir, there is no safety for liberty on this continent, or for free labor, without the suppression of the rebellion and the exterpation of the pestilent aristocracy of opinion which sustains it, and the complete conformation of our institutions to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. I pity, while I despise the man in the loyal North who sympathizes with this rebellion, for it is based upon the narrowest and most exclusive ideas; it is aimed as a blow at the doctrines which underlie our whole system of republican liberty, and if successful it is intended to be the lever by which European systems are to be introduced and established upon this free continent, and by which the whole current of events, which thus far has tended to the amelioration of human suffering and the extension of human rights, shall be reversed and become assimilated to the monarchial and aristocratic systems of Europe. The man who is engaged in this work is a public enemy; the man who is in this home of liberty aids and abets him, deserves the execration of mankind.

But the object of those struggling for political power, under this view of the case, can never be accomplished, because the Union cannot and will not be restored except through the successful prosecution of the war.

The rebels remain or pretend to be sanguine of success. They are bold, daring, and impracticable; they propose no terms of negotiation, and will listen to none except with the fundamental condition that this Government recognize their independence. This done, they will then treat concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, international trade, the return of fugitive slaves, and the thousand and one questions that would arise between citizens of the contiguous governments. Who is prepared for this? None, I trust, although the peace policy advocated by gentlemen on the other side of the House leads invariably to this result.—The amnesty proclamation of the President has gone forth; let the power of the army and the vigorous prosecution of the war follow, until the rebels are subdued and plead for terms. There is no other hope for any one of us, or for any interest outside of this. I have no special anxieties about the reconstruction and the questions which will arise out of it. I believe the President has skilfully escaped the difficulties surrounding the problem; and I believe that the people of the South, removed from the pressure of the military power of the rebels, and anxious to escape the tyrannical exactions which have been laid upon them will rally around the old flag, and under the inspiration of the great lessen that has been taught, will reconstruct their State Governments, resume their relations with the General Government, and make those relations stable and secure by abolishing slavery, the cause of all the evil. Already Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana are treading in that direction. Alabama also shows signs of wheeling into line. The others of our "erring sisters," redeemed and disenthralled, will in due order of progression follow, until finally we have a union of reconstructed States, without a blemish or deformity, and every star restored to more than its former brightness and glory.

What is to prevent this result? and why should it not be attained speedily? While Southern conscription has dragooned into the army not only the able-bodied men of proper age, but old men and boys have not been spared, and they have thus

[*Concluded on second page.*]

...ions on until nearly their entire force is exhausted, while on the other hand have only fairly commenced and not more than one-fifth of our available population have been called to arms. While the Southern finances have become exhausted, and the issues of their treasury almost as worthless as the paper upon which they are printed, our financial success has become the wonder of the world, and our own loyal citizens have freely and promptly purchased the Government loans at par, thus furnishing the means necessary to prosecute the war, without borrowing a dollar from foreign Powers.—Whilst the Southern army and Southern citizens are famishing for want of commissary supplies, the granaries of the North are filled with abundance.—While commerce, trade, and agriculture, in the South are almost totally destroyed, and by a rigid and vigorous blockade they are cut off from trade with the world, the Northern States never were so completely prosperous as at this moment. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and trade of all kinds are working up to their fullest capacity; the people by honest industry and toil are becoming rapidly enriched; the ability to pay taxes sufficient to lay a foundation deep and broad enough to sustain the public credit should the public debt quadruple its present proportions is ample; and with a loyalty of heart and devotion of purpose, they are willing as they are able to pour their wealth into the public treasury until treason is blotted from this continent.

Why then should any one doubt or fear the result? With the rebellion thus suppressed, all elements of discord removed by the destruction of slavery, the national life regenerated, we may safely anticipate an unbroken and prosperous future for the Union. Under the influence of its intelligent and educated labor wisely directed, of the unparallelled productions of which it is capable, of the wealth it will draw from the Old World, which shall be tributary to it, this great country shall become, and remain under the smiles and protection of a kind and just Providence, the favored spot of all the earth, and the asylum of the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation, where honest labor and merit will receive their full reward. There shall be no bound set in the limitless future to the grandeur, prosperity, and power of the United States of America.


# The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.


The bill for apportioning the State into Senatorial and Legislative districts, has been reported in the Legislature. The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton shall compose the Twentieth district, and elect one Senator. The same counties compose a Legislative district, and elect two members. It looks as though the bill had not been reported with the sanction of the member from Bedford county.

A call for a meeting of the Union County Committee on Saturday the 23rd inst., is published today. The special business before the Committee, as the call indicates, will be the appointing of a delegate to the State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 28th instant. A full attendance of the Committee is desired.

We give this week, in full, a speech of Hon. J. K. Moorehead, member of Congress from Pittsburgh. It is an able and instructive effort. It belongs to a class of speeches that should be read and circulated.

### THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Baltimore American says:

"The election of Wednesday, notwithstanding the comparatively small vote cast, is nevertheless a true index of the sentiment of the people of Maryland. Notwithstanding that in some of the counties the Union men were divided, as in Kent, and in others that the disloyal were allowed to vote with impunity, the result is still one for congratulation. The "sixty-five members" required by the Convention bill to be elected without "military interference" have been so elected, and the "fifty members necessary to constitute "a quorum after organization"—and more than this number—will undoubtedly assemble in the Capitol of the State on the 27th day of April, take the prescribed oath, and enter upon the discharge of their great duties, the final consummation of which, without a doubt, will place Maryland for the future in the course of prosperity and greatness, and join her to the great phalanx of Free States which have proclaimed for the Union and for Freedom."

### DR. S. KIMMELL.

We see from the Hollidaysburg papers, that Dr. S. Kimmell, of Hollidaysburg, has made arrangements to visit Woodberry, Bedford county, THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain there until Wednesday evening, and the remainder of the week, he can be found at Martinsburg. The Dr. has the reputation of being one of the best Dentists in this section of country. His work we believe, gives very general satisfaction.

The Prospectus of the N. Y. World is advertized in the INQUIRER of this week. We need not tell our readers that we have no sympathy with its political principles. But if they want a "Democratic" paper from New York, The World by all odds, is the paper to take. It is an able journal, and is the chief organ of the Democracy whatever that may be in this country.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER comes to us in an entire new dress, with a new heading, and a new proprietor, thus presenting a clean and tidy appearance, and promising a larger and more important service in the advocacy of principle and defense of the Government. B. F. McNeil has become the Editor and proprietor of THE INQUIRER. We know him to be worthy of the confidence and support of the people of Bedford county. The *Inquirer* is surrounded by a large field in which to operate; and we earnestly trust that it may prove a powerful adjunct in purifying Bedford county politically.—*The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph*:

The BEDFORD INQUIRER appeared last week in a new dress, and displaying great vigor and ability under the new editor—B. F. McNeil, Esq. We congratulate the Union men of Bedford on the improvement and efficiency of their organ.—*The Franklin Repository.*

### REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

It is not more than two years since a distinguished American, now abroad, wrote to a friend in this country that the Emancipation party of the border slave states would soon become the leading party of the nation, and save it from its present perplexities and troubles. At that time, when President Lincoln himself was holding back under some vague apprehension of what was termed a border-state policy, the prophesy seemed extravagant; but recent events show that it was not so wild a division as it appeared. Public opinion in this country has undergone prodigious changes since the war began; amounting almost to a social revolution, and turning the currents of the national life in a new and even reverse direction; but nowhere has the change been so rapid, so marked and so decisive as in those middle slave states which Governor Seymour in his first message distinguished as the most moderate, most conversative and wisest. Three years ago it would nearly have cost a man his life to urge the immediate abolition of slavery in any one of them, and now there is scarcely one in which the abolition of slavery is not the popular element controlling them.

But we have other evidences of the transformation, and none more striking than the fact that Reverdy Johnson, the eloquent and learned senator from Maryland, should rise in his place and ...e universal emancipation, in the form of an amendment to the constitution. Senator Johnson, as our readers are aware, has long been not only one of the most eminent lawyers of Baltimore, but one of the most restrained and conservative in the temper of his opinions. A slaveholder himself, and all his lifelong associated with slaveholders, he has inherited and cherished the traditions and dogmas that have prevailed in southern society. He has maintained that slavery, though not absolutely and morally right, was yet so ingrained in the whole social structure of the South, that it could not be eradicated without doing a damage which the good proposed would scarcely compensate. But the shock of the rebellion have shaken him loose from his prejudices. He has been made to see that an institution malignant and wicked enough to wage a wanton war upon free government is too wicked and malignant to be allowed to continue in being; and that, indeed, so long as it did continue in being there must be war between it and the government.

Mr. Johnson prefers the government to slavery; he would rather that a pernicious exercise should die than that the whole body be diseased; and he favors the exercise of the constitutional power of amendment to reach the end. As a military measure, the proclamation of freedom to the slaves may have its uses; it may be absolutely necessary, indeed, to detach them from the enemy and so break his power in pieces; there are circumstances, too, in which to restrain or punish the audacity of rebels it may be wise to confiscate their property and release their slaves, but all these methods are insufficient to destroy slavery. They emancipate the slaves of the time, but they do not *repeal* the laws by which slaves are made. In the teeth of them all, slavery could be re-established in any state, where the people willed it, the first day after the termination of the war. But an amendment of the constitution, prohibiting slavery forever, goes behind state laws, digs under them, drags them out by the roots, and consumes them off the face of the earth.

It is worthy of note, in the speech in which Senator Johnson urges the amendment, that he assumes the highest grounds of justice and right. He does not, like some of the Kentucky Unionists, whine over the necessity which compels the relinquishment of property in human beings; he does not justify emancipation on any paltry calculations of inxpediency; but he at once takes the tone of the statesman, the moralist, and the man of individual self-respect, and says, "this thing being wrong, it ought to cease." It is an anomaly and a shame that four millions of human beings should be held in bondage and perpetual ignorance; and the evil must be removed. What a rebuke is such manliness to the pitiful and sneaking defences of slavery still put forth, on occasions, by a few northern men whose education has been wholly in a different school, and whose proclivity to the monster is a kind of spontaneous sycophancy, without motive and bred of inherent meanness of soul!—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

### REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION."

"Occasional" writes as follows, of Reverdy Johnson's great speech,—a speech already producing a profound impression throughout the country:

"The greatest argument that has yet been made in favor of the amendment of the Federal Constitution so as forever to prohibit slavery in the United States, and forever to remove the origin and feeder of the rebellion and the cause of discontent among the people, was made in the Senate by Mr. Johnson on the very day before Mr. Thompson made his plea against slavery in the hall of the House. I have read this argument of Senator Johnson with great delight and instruction. It is wholly unexceptionable. The delivery, the manner, and the matter of this noble effort recalled the Augustan era of the Republic, and the venerable statesmen, who was cotemporaneous with the greatest men of the past, was heard with profound attention by a full Senate and crowded galleries. He told me, a few months ago, that he had dined with the illustrious John Marshall in the very room in which this letter is written. What a tribute to the cause for which we are now contending, that such a patriot should discard all past theories and opinions, and plant himself on the enduring basis of hostility to slavery! Not one of the sages of the Revolution—not Patrick Henry, Fisher Ames, Sam Adams, or Thomas Jefferson—ever used more sublime language than the following. Never will I forget the effect it produced as it fell from Reverdy Johnson's lips on Tuesday last:

"Remember, now the question is, Can that institution which deals with humanity as property; which claims to shackle the mind, the soul, and body; which brings to the level of the brute a portion of the race of man, cease to be within the reach of the political power of the people of the United States, not because it was not at one time within their power, but because at that time they did not exert the power? What says the preamble? How pregnant with a conclusive answer is the preamble to the proposition that slavery cannot be abolished! What does that preamble state to have been the chief objects that the great and wise and good men had at heart in recommending the Constitution, with that preamble, to the adoption of the American people? That justice might be established; that tranquility might be preserved; that the common defence and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Is there no danger to the tranquility of the country in its existence? May it not interfere with the common defence and general welfare? And, above all, is it consistent with any notion which the mind of man can conceive of human liberty? The very clause under which we seek to put an end to the institution, the amendatory clause, may have been and, in all probability was, inserted into the instrument from a conviction that the time would come when Justice would call so loudly for the extinction of the institution that her call could not be disobeyed; when the peace and tranquility of the land would demand in thunder tones the destruction of the institution as inconsistent with such peace and tranquility; and when the sentiment of the world would become shocked with the existence of a condition of things in the only free Government upon the face of the globe, as far as the white man is concerned, and founded upon principles utterly inconsistent with any other form of government than a government which secures freedom; when the sentiment of the world would be shocked by the continuing existence of human bondage, and we should become the scoff and scorn of Christendom.

"I am not to be told, Mr. President, that our fathers looked to this race, merely because they differed in color from ourselves, as not entitled to the rights which for themselves they declared to be inalienable. There was not one of them, from the most humble, intellectually and morally—if there were any humble in that great body which formed the Convention that recommended the Constitution of the United States to the adoption of the American people—who would not have been shocked if he had been told that there was a right to make a slave of any human being. The advocates of slavery now in our midst—I do not mean here, but in the South and in some of the pulpits of the North—say that slavery of the black race is of divine origin. Scriptural authority for its existence and its perpetual existence from time to time, till, as I think, the moral mind has become nauseated by the declaration, has been vouched for its sanctity and its perpetual existence. The Saviour of mankind did not put an end to it by physical power, or by the declaration of an existing illegality in word. His mission upon earth was not to propagate His doctrines by force. He came to save, not to conquer. His purpose was not to march armed legions throughout the habitable globe, securing the allegiance of those for whose safety He was striving. He warred by other influences. He aimed at the heart principally. He inculcated His doctrines, more enobling than any that the world, enlightened as the world was before His advent upon earth, had been able to discover, He taught to man the obligation of brotherhood. He announced that the true duty of man was to do to others as he would have others do to him, to all men the world over; and unless some convert to the modern doctrine that slavery itself finds not only a guarantee for its existence, but for its existence, in the Scripture, excepts out of the operation of the influences which His morality brought to bear on the mind of the Christian world the black man, and shows that it was not intended to apply to black men, then it is not true, it cannot be true, that He desired His doctrine not to be equally applicable to the black and to the white, to the race of man as he then existed, or as he might exist in all after time."

God bless Reverdy Johnson for these great words! What Democrat, what Old Line Whig, what American citizen, will not take them to his heart, and store them, like priceless jewels, in the casket of his memory?

OCCASIONAL.

### MARYLAND.

Whilst the *American* and its coadjutors in the work of reform throughout the State have reason to change mutual congratulations upon the successful result of their labors, neither they nor it must lose sight of the fact that that result is only the inevitable shaping of a destiny that was becoming day by day more clearly manifest. "Not unto us," but to that Power which overrules the affairs of nations and individuals for their good, must be awarded the credit, the praise and the thanks. It is but a link in the great chain of human events, which Providence is guiding and directing for the fulfilment of its own great purposes. Regarded in the light of a moral conquest, Emancipation furnishes us, as a Christian people, with abundant cause for gratitude. Viewed in reference to economic considertions, we cannot help concluding that it is more just as well as more generous to the slaveholders than they are to themselves. Their prejudices scatter dust into their eyes and blind them to facts in which they are more nearly interested than others. The force of early education and of old associations is so strong that they cannot appreciate the changes going on around them, nor comprehend their philosophy.

But the scales will fall from their eyes, and they will understand why Hon. R. J. Walker has declared, in the course of his statistical researches, that "Slavery, the census proves, is hostile to the "progress of wealth and population, to literature "and education. It is hostile to the poor, keeping them in want and ignorance; hostile to labor, reducing it to servitude, and decreasing by "two-thirds the value of its products." They will further understand why he added, "the law "extends even to counties, those having comparatively the fewest slaves being always in advance "of the others.

They will realize—slowly, it is true, but surely—a truth to which they have been as strangers, that Slavery, instead of being in any respect promotive of individual or State advantage and profit, is a stumbling block in the path of true progress; instead of adding to material wealth, it is a mill-stone tied to the neck of all the elements of substantial prosperity; and wherever it has been the predominant system of labor, its supporters have steadily retrograded in spite of the most favorable natural advantages.

What a happy change will come over the destiny of the State when this heavy incumbrance is lifted from our borders. As we gradually work out the destiny reserved for us, we shall find labor-saving machinery taking the place of the droning and reluctant drudgery of involuntary servitude; the school house, the lyceum, the railroad and the telegraph, instead of the slave market, the newspaper in place of hopeless ignorance; and culture, refinement, taste, the arts, and Christian civilization, in lieu of intellectual extinguishment. We have reached the terminal point of our decline and as we face to the "right about" and resume our march upon the great highway of nations, we shall be gladdened by witnessing at every step the development of our resources by skilled and intelligent labor. Where growth has been retarded we shall find evidences of thrift and comfort. The degredation of labor will pass into a myth, and its honest and deserving merit will be acknowledged. The house will no longer be divided against itself, and its threatened fall will be averted. Maryland will step forward and take her place where she should have been and might have been long ago—in the front rank of the sisterhood of States.—*Baltimore American.*

### CONGRESS.

*Saturday, April 9, Senate not in Session.*

In the House of Representatives Mr. Colfax offered a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, Representative from the Second District of Ohio, for having declared himself in favor of the recognition of the so-called Confederate States, in a speech made on the 8th of April. A lively discussion arose between Messrs. Cox, Garfield, Colfax, and others. Mr. Harris of Maryland, made a regular secession speech, endorsing what Mr. Long had said, favored the recognition of the south as an independent nation, and remarking that he hoped that the South never would be subjugated. He was called to order for uttering treasonable language, and considerable excitement prevailed. Fernando Wood read from the manuscript speech of Mr. Long the objectional sentiments and said that he concurred in them. The resolution to expel Mr. Long was postponed until Monday. Mr. Washburne then offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris. After a brief but exciting debate, the resolution was not agreed to. Yeas 81; Nays 58—not two-thirds. Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution of censure of Mr. Harris, which was adopted by a vote of 92 yeas to 18 nays. Adjourned.

*Monday, April 11, SENATE.*

The Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report, with the evidence in the investigation of the Florida expedition. The Military Committees reported a bill to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers. Mr. Grimes made a personal explanation in regard to a certain report made by the Naval Committee, charging that the members of the committee had never seen the report, and that it was the work of Mr. Hale alone. Mr. Hale replied that the committee had unanimously authorized him to draw the report. The House Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Finance Committee, was taken up, and the amendments were all concurred in. The most important one is the striking out of $520,000 for the purpose of building floating dry docks for monitors at the New York and Philadelphia navy yards. Mr. Hale, on behalf of the Naval Committee, offered various amendments, which were adopted.—Pending an amendment appropriating $13,000 to purchase land for the extension of the Charlestown navy-yard, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the report of General Grant, on the battle of Chattanooga, with the reports of the sub-commanders, were presented. Mr. Hooper introduced a bank or currency bill, which was postponed until Saturday. A resolution instructing the Naval Committee to report a bill for the location of a navy yard on the Delaware river, was laid over under the rules. It was agreed to adjourn from Monday until Thursday to allow members to attend the funeral of Hon. John C. Rives. A resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine the harbors on the northwestern lakes, with a view of selecting a site for a naval depot, was referred to the Naval Committee.—Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, offered a series of resolutions declaring that it is dangerous to attempt to amend the Constitution; that any attempt of Congress to reduce States to the condition of territories is as revolutionary as secession; that it is the duty of the government to consider any proposition for reconciliation that may be offered by the insurgents, and that the thanks of the nation are tendered to the officers, soldiers and seamen who have so gallantly borne our flag. Debate arising, the resolutions were laid over. Mr. Davis, of Maryland introduced a bill establishing a Board of Naval Administration, to be presided over by the Secretary of the Navy. Referred to the Naval Committee. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Fink, of Ohio, declaring that the war is not waged for the purpose of conquest, but for the restoration of obedience to the Constitution with the rights and equality of States unimpaired, &c., was tabled, by a vote of 81 to 61. The resolution to expel Mr. Long was then taken up and debated at great length. An evening session was held until after eleven o'clock but no vote was taken upon the resolution.

## THE REBELLION.

—A brother-in-law of General Grant was captured by guerrillas, last week, a few miles below Memphis. He was conducing a cotton plantation.

A party of refugees, just arrived at Washington from Richmond, give glowing accounts of the rapidity with which LEE is reinforcing his army by conscription, which, though quiet, is merciless in the extreme. It is asserted that LEE will have an army of eighty or ninety thousand men to open the spring campaign with

There has arrived in Baltimore a refugee from Richmond, Mr. LUCY A. RICE. Mrs. RICE, despite the tyranny that reigns at Richmond, has always preserved her loyalty to the Union, and evinced a warm sympathy for the suffering, of our officers and men who have been imprisoned in Richmond. Her house was for nine days the hiding-place and refuge of Col. STREIGHT, Major B. B. MCDONALD and another officer, after they scaped from Libby Prison, and were awaiting an opportunity to get out of the city. Mrs. RICE has reached our lines in a destitute condition. She has been forced to abandon all she possessed in Richmond.

Later news from the Red River Expedition is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, by steamship, which left the latter place on the 31inst. On the 28th of March Gen. Smith's forces had a fight with the rebel Gen. Dik Taylor's army, 12,000 strong, on Cane River, 27miles above Alexandria, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 90 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pursue the enemy and make him fight a pitched battle. In the fight at Bayou Rapides, on March 23, our forces captured two hundred and sixty prisoners, including twenty-two officers, four guns and four hundred horses.

An expedition of Union forces sent against Mount Elba and Longview, Arkansas, returned to Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, on the 31st ult.—Mount Elba and Longview are 25 and 50 miles south from Pine Bluff, on the Washita River, in South-Eastern Arkansas. At Longview they destroyed the pontoon bridge, burned a train of 35 wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipments, ammunition, quartermasters stores, &c., and captured 320 prisoners. On the 30th they encountered Gen. Docking's force of 1,500 men, from Monticello, routed him, and pursued him ten miles, with a loss on his side of over 100 killed and wounded. Our men captured a large quantity of small arms, two stands of colors, many wagons, and over 300 horses and mules. Our loss will not exceed 15 in killed, wounded and missing. Several hundred contrabands were brought in.

The bloody repulse of Forrests's guerrillas at the Paducah fort seems to have checked his progress, and he is apparently retreating southward again, doing all the damage he can on his course through western Kentucky and Tennessee. The other projected invasions of the North have not yet commenced, and it is not certain whether Longstreet is looking towards Kentucky or Virginia. The re-organization of the army of the Potomac is completed, and Gen. Grant is making preparations for the active campaign, which cannot commence till the Virginia mud, saturated by a week's storm, has again dried up. The Red River expedition is marching on. At last accounts it has occupied Alexandria, Louisiana, without opposition, the enemy falling back to Shreveport, where some fighting is expected.

THE REBEL DIPLOMATISTS IN EUROPE.—Advices received by the last steamer from Europe represent that the function of the Rebel diplomatists have materially changed within the past two months. Mason is in dignified retirement—a perfect archorite—having shut himself right of sight of even his own co-temporaries.

Slidell is speculating, and has already obtained a notoriety among the gamblers of the Bourse. He has made money but he never touches Confederate securities; and he Slidell, so are all his co-adventurers. It is noticeable that the Rebel diplomatists are far more successful as speculators than they were as plenipotentiaries.

Reports of extreme quiet come from the Army of the Potomac. The weather has been very wet for the past week, and the roads are in a horrible condition. Moseby and choice spirits have ceased to trouble the lines or harass the sutlers. Everything indicates the zeal and energy with which both armies are preparing for the great deadly, final campaign of the rebellion. The number of deserters from the enemy is less numerous than heretofore, owing probably to the increased circumspection of the officers.

A highly important General Order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which is intended to clear the decks generally for active operations. All civilians, sutlers and their employees, are ordered to the rear by the 16th. Members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper correspondents only, can remain. All property for which there is no transportation, also goes to the rear, and the authority of Corps Commanders to grant furloughs is revoked, and none to be granted save in extreme cases, or in case of re-enlisted veterans.

DATES BY WAY OF CAIRO FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MARCH 29, ARE RECEIVED.—The election in Louisiana, on the 29th, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, resulted in the complete triumph of the Free-State party. The steamer *J. H. Russell*, with 700 bales of cotton and a quantity of cattle and hogs, was consumed by fire at night, at Plaquemie. The steamer was on her passage from Vicksburgh to New Orleans, and took fire from the sparks of her torches. The mails from Alexandria, together with the dispatches of Gen. Grant to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, were also burned. The rebel ram *Tennessee* was struck by a squall on the 1st, while lying near Grant's Pass, below Mobile. Her armament will prove a heavy loss to the rebels. It consisted of six 100-pounder Parrots. At Alexandria, on the 27th, it was reported that all was quiet. The rebel force near there was reported to be twenty thousand strong. It was supposed that their intention was to fall back about fifty miles, and there await an attack from our forces. Our gunboats bound for Shreveport had succeeded in getting over the shoals. A land force left Alexandria on the 27th, destined for Shreveport. The force was under the command of Gen. SMITH.

*The Richmond Examiner* of the 28th of March charges that the Rebel Government has treated John Morgan with jealousy and injustice. *The Examiner* says that two of Morgan's regiments, every man of which was recruited by himself in Kentucky, and for special service under himself, have been transferred to the command of Gen. Grigsby, a special pet of Jeff. Davis. Morgan is therefore left with a command of only about 500 men. *The Examiner* has also an editorial berating Jeff. Davis and the Cabinet for the alleged intention of receiving Butler under a flag of truce to treat with him with regard to the exchange of prisoners. *The Examiner* treats of the enactment withdrawing one thousand millions of Confederate paper from circulation, and thinks it this "astonishing achievement in finances" is feasible enabling the South to continue the War indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy, "in this as it has done in other particulars, and become able to protract the aggression indefinitely. *The Examiner*, however, comforts itself with the belief that the Northern people will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure. Robert Tyler advertises in the Richmond papers for the recovery of $75,000 Confederate coupon bonds, stolen from the Register's bureau. In *The Wilmington* (N. C.) *Journal* there is an advertisement offering $50,000 reward for the detection of the persons who set fire to the cotton stored in that city on the 8th of February. A Rebel letter (no date given) says that eight Union vessels are lying off Fort Powell and ten off Fort Morgan.

### The Illinois Insurrection. War Democrats against Peace Democrats.

The Chicago *Post* (War Democrat) reviews at length the recent outbreak in Illinois. We quote from the article.

This Charleston affair, mournful and distressing as it is, will eventually prove a blessing to the country, and particularly to the democratic party. Bad men, infamous men, have for months been arming an outbreak, and a violent popular demonstration; they have told their followers that if this outbreak commenced it would be taken up in all parts of the Northwest, and that in a hand encounter the question of civil liberty would be decided. Some months or more ago, a crazy fellow in military clothes and holding a commission in the army, incited a score or more of his fellow soldiers to mob a newspaper office in Dayton, Ohio. They committed the outrage, for which no legal apology could be made. The noisy leader was arrested. This wrong was a precious boon to the men who really desire and have been fomenting a revolution in the Northwest. The organ of this class in this city (the secech *Times*) immediately notified the Democratic party of its "duty." That duty it declaired to be that in all cases where the civil or military officers of the government interfered with their rights, they were not to resort to law, no appeal to the courts, but were to shoot the officer like "dogs." If they did this, the support and aid in money and men of the entire Democracy was promised. A (secret) meeting of these desperate men from all parts of the State was held in Chicago in the second week of March, to consider upon a common measure of action.

The deluded men at Charleston followed the advice given them from this city, to shoot down the officers like dogs, but when they looked for the Democrats who were to rally to their support, they looked in vain. Democrats have too long relied on the law and the courts for protection and vindication of their right to resort to armed violence to redress even a wrong. The blood of the men who have fallen on both sides at Charleston will rest forever *upon the souls of the corrupt and infamous men who urged them to vindicate free speech by the murder of public or private individuals.* Let the people hold to a just responsibility the wretches who have incited and goaded on these deluded men to this bloody affair at Charleston, and let the people of all parties remember that the Democrats have, by their actions, given a stinging rebuke and a direct lie to the men who have promised that in case there be armed resistance to the Government and its officers, the Democratic party would rally, arms in hand, to shoot down the officers like dogs? Find out the men who sent this advice and these promises to the people, and upon these men let the moral responsibility for the bloodshed and the lives lost at Charleston rest.

THE SOUTHERN FREE LABOR SYSTEM.—Neither the inclination of many of the freed negroes to "slosh around" for a living, nor the seeding of their mistaken friends about Gen Bank's despotism, have yet induced him to abandon his system of paid labor. On the contrary he is having his order on the subject rigorously executed. Adjutant General Reynolds issued a supplementary order on the subject on the 24th of March as follows:—

All colored persons, of either sex, who are unemployed, or who have no visible means of support, will be taken in charge by Col. G. H Hanks, superintendent of negro labor, who will make provision for their employment and pay, in accordance with existing department orders on the subject of labor. Citizens are requested to report all cases of vacrant colored people to Col. Hanks, No. 138 Julia street. That no private servant may be interfered with in executing this order, parties who employ colored people will give to each a certificate of employment, which certificate will exhibit the name and residence of the employer. Citizens having colored people in their employ, who are superfluous or insubordinate, will be promptly relieved of them by reporting the fact to Col. Hanks.

The success of Gen. Banks' system has induced the government to copy it in the management of the contrabands on the upper Mississippi, and Gen. Thomas has issued an order for the leasing and working of plantations in the military district of Mississippi, taking as a basis, "for the sake of uniformity," the rules adopted by Gen. Banks in department of the Gulf, "with such modifications as the experience of the past year has dictated." They provide for the just treatment of the negroes, for comfortable rations, shelter and clothing, and for wages amounting to ten dollars a month for an able-bodied man, and less rates for old men, women and children. Under this system there will of course be cases of injustice and fraud, but no man can doubt that the negroes will fare better than if left to manage for themselves, and with no protection against the greed of the planters.—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—The result of the election in Maryland is a most gratifying evidence of the progress of anti-slavery sentiment in a State which, at the commencement of the war was one of the most intensely pro-slavery in the Union, and, we may add, almost as disloyal as any of the Southern States except South Carolina. The firing upon Massachusetts troops passing through Baltimore; the burning of bridges and the tearing up of railroads to prevent Northern troops from going to the relief of Washington; the treasonable acts of Marshal Kane, Ross Winans, and other leading Baltimorians; the attempt of the Maryland Legislature to take the State out of the Union, and the raising of troops to assist in establishing the Southern Confederacy, are chapters in the history of Maryland which can never be forgotton. And no man at this day can have sufficient hardihood to deny that *slavery* was the cause of the disloyal attitude of Maryland three years ago. *Because* of slavery, many of her rulers and leading citizens, and certainly a majority of her wealthy class, were willing and anxious to cast their lot with the Southern Confederacy.

But the war has changed all this. It is, indeed, a civilizer. Omitting her slaveholders, Maryland is to-day one of the most loyal States in the Union. Winter Davis and Reverdy Johnson and Gov. Hicks are her representative-men, and their voice is not only for a vigorous prosecution of the war, but they are earnestly in favor of destroying the *cause* of the war. They are emancipationists of the straightest sect. And the result of their leadership is given us in the overwhelming verdict of the Maryland people on Wednesday in favor of calling a convention to abolish slavery throughout the State. All hail, Maryland? We can soon class thee and welcome thee as a free State of the new nation.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*


### *IMPORTANT NOTICE.*

PAY UP! PAY UP!

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, will confer a favor by calling upon me and settling up at once, as I desire to close my accounts as soon as possible. J. R. DURBORROW.

apr. 15, 1864—c.


### Union State Convention.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania comprising the National Union Party will meet in State Convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at HARRISBURG, at noon, on

THURSDAY, April 28, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective County committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union party to be held at Baltimore on the seventh of June, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left—where it properly belongs—to the people assembled in their County Conventions; but the different County Committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyel men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE MCVEAGH, *Chairman.*
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } *Secretaries.*
W. H. MAYS. }

apr. 15, 1864—c.

WASTE OF MONEY AND PAPER.—We learn by a dispatch from Washington that a new edition of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN'S Military Memories is to be published by Government, including all the dispatches from him which he omitted in his report. The omitted dispatches, lying on Secretary STANTON'S table, we are told, "make a pile a foot and a half high." If we knew the length and breadth as well as the height of this pile, we might express a more intelligent opinion as to the advisability of printing it in the present condition of the finances. But, as it is said that the publication is to be made for the "sake of *history*," we think it had better be deferred till the historical age. It is now the age of action.

*N. Y. Times.*

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—We have a few details of the destruction, by a squall of the great rebel ram at Mobile, of which we have so often heard during the last two years. It is said that she was an extremely powerful concern, her iron plating being six inches in thickness, and her armament consisting of six 100-pounder rifled Parrot guns, while her submarine horn or spear was of immense size and sharpness. This casuality adds another to the long list of defunct and unfortunate rebel rams, with whose horns JEFF DAVIS hoped to split the Union.

THE SAME OLD LION.—While Gen. McClellan was at Washington he had said to the President, in arguing for the peninsula route, "The roads are passable at all seasons of the year." Now, before Yorktown he says the "rains have made the roads almost impassable. * * ammunition and forage could not be brought up at all." At Washington he had described this country as much more favorable for offensive operations than that in front of Washington, much more cleared land, the woods less dense, the soil more sandy." From the north the enemy have unassailable "intrenched positions at Manassas." From the east he beholds a line in front, "one of the strongest ever opposed to an invading force in any country."—No general of whom we ever read has had such power to hold all obstacles in his immediate front. The difficulties at Yorktown were unquestionably great. But they were, as the president said, only the "old ones shifted." Besides it is the custom in war, we suppose, to throw difficulties in the way of an invading army. And a test of a skilful general is that he surmounts them.—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*

## DIED.

March 4th EMMA L. AGNEW, aged 18 months, 3 weeks, and 5 days.

March 8th, HUGH K. AGNEW, aged 3 years, 2 months and 5 days.

March 11th, FRANK H. AGNEW, aged 4 years, 11 months, 11 days. Children of W. K. and A. E. Agnew.

"I take these little lambs, said Christ;
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in Me,
In Me forever blest."

His words the happy parents hear,
And shout, with joys devine,—
O Saviour, all we have and are
Shall be forever thine.


L. JOHNSON & CO.'S TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.—Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1795, on the base of Sowers's Germantown Foundry of 1739.

Our long practice and experience enable us to offer the largest variety of PRINTING TYPES, and all the appurtenances of a printing office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up and finishing of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c. Our facilities are extensive enough to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost) of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office.

PLAIN OR FANCY TYPES, MUSIC of unparalleled beauty, *cast in this Foundry only*, SCRIPTS, FLOWERS, BORDERS, CUTS, BRASS OR METAL RULES, LABOUR-SAVING RULES and LABOUR-SAVING FURNITURE, BRASS BRACES, BRASS CIRCLES and OVALS, &c.

PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. PRINTING INK, of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the Inks, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the lowest terms.

STEREOTYPING OR ELECTROTYPING of Books, Music, Wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the finest style of art. Our "Specimen Book" (the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make orders, who will direct how it may be transmitted to them. It is too large to be sent by mail. Courteous attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house.

L. JOHNSON & CO.
apr. 15, 1864—c. 606 Sansom St. Philadelphia.

# COSTAR'S
# VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

**For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.**

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4, 1864—3 mo.


## TREASURER'S SALE
### OF UNSEATED LANDS.


[*Continued from Fourth Page.*]


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 335 | John N. Lanes' heirs | 30 | 60 |
| 338 | " " " " | 63 | 28 |
| 200 | " " " & Co. | 47 | 00 |
| 404 | " " " " | 19 | 58 |
| 449 | " " " " | 19 | 58 |
| 400 | " " " " | 22 | 60 |
| 125 | " " " " | 5 | 00 |
| 400 | " " " " | 22 | 00 |
| 408 | " " " " | 93 | 37 |
| 210 | " " " " | 8 | 00 |
| 402 | William Bums | 35 | 24 |
| 168 | William Lane | 35 | 24 |

# The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.


## Notice.

We shall continue to furnish THE INQUIRER for $1.50, a year in advance, until the first of May next; after that time the terms will be $1.75, in advance.

This small increase is necessary to meet the large advance in the cost of printing material of every description. The Inquirer is now considerably larger than it has been, and will require a good deal more work and expense to print it.

## A BOY WANTED.

An active and intelligent boy wanted at the Inquirer Office, to learn the art of printing. Apply at once.

### Union County Meeting.

The loyal men of Bedford county, comprising the the National Union party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government our heroic brethren in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to assemble at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd of May next, for the purpose of taking such measures to organize the party as will enable us to secure the triumph of those principles for which our countrymen are so nobly contending. Hon. Wm. H. Koontz and others will address the meeting.

By order of the County Committee.

J. R. DURBORROW, *Chairman.*

### Meeting of the Union County Committee.

The Members of the Union County Committee appointed by the last regular Union County Convention, will meet at the Washington Hotel, on Saturday the 23rd of April, next at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 28th inst. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

The following persons compose the Committee:

J. R. Durborrow, *Chairman.* John Major,
George Suggerman, George W. Williams,
Peter H. Shiret, Wm. A. B. Clark.
Henry P. Diehl, Daniel Evans.
Geo. R. Barndollar.

### MURDER OF CHARLES PENSYL.

This community has been in a constant state of excitement for the last two weeks, occasioned by the mysterious disappearance of Charles Pensyl of Charlesville, Colerain township, whose loss we announced two weeks ago. Daily, since the departure of the snow, have our people and those of the surrounding districts responded to the call of the alarm bell. On last Tuesday drawers and several other articles were found partially buried beneath the leaves, which were recognized by Mrs. Pensyl as the property of her late husband, and near by were discovered marks of blood, and a trail as if a heavy body had been dragged leaving blood upon the rocks, also the impression of a man as if he had lain there under the snow and been removed since. If this is the case, the body will hardly ever be found. This affording unmistakable evidence that he has been foully dealt with by some fiend who desired to rob him of some $800 bounty, which it was understood was forwarded to him to Bedford by a son who had enlisted in Baltimore. But he had not lifted the money and it is supposed that he had only about $10 or $12 in his possession at the time of the commission of the horrible crime.

The facts as near as we can now call them to recollection, are about these: Mr. Pensyl learned that the son referred to above was lying ill in Baltimore, he came to Bedford on Tuesday the 29th of March with the intention of telegraphing to him to ascertain his affliction and if he were in a critical condition to go to his bed side. He telegraphed directly upon his arrival here and awaited a reply, but no reply being returned, he about six o'clock in the evening, started, in company with a neighbor named Balser Duh, who was very much inebriated, for home.

Rain was falling in torrents, when they left. They were last seen at John W. Beeler's residence one mile south of the town. There they struck a by-way. From this place they directed their footsteps towards the top of the mountain. Dull affirms that at a certain point they disputed in regard to the road and they separated, occasionally calling to each other until he reached the summit of the mountain. Mrs. Bates, who lives on the bench of the mountain, confirms the statement and says she heard Pensyl, who appeared in advance, calling to Dull to "come on." Which is altogether probable as we can hardly realize that he could keep up under his load of bad rum. This is the last evidence we have of the earthly existence of Charles Pensyl. Snow commenced falling about 10 o'clock and continued to fall throughout the night to the depth of 15 inches.

On last Tuesday evening a warrant was issued by Esquire Lingenfelter for the arrest, on suspicion, of Lucas Saupp, Andrew Saupp, Warner Hoerkoens and Catharine Saupp. On Wednesday Constable McCauslin and deputies arrested Lucas Saupp, and Catharine Saupp, but their not appearing any evidence against them they were discharged. The case is shrouded in interminable mystery and until we get some light upon the subject mere suspicions are not to be tolerated.


## NEW FIRM!

### The Rebellion Played Out!

### PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.,

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.,

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

## BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

## COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets. New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

*Address.* BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

jan. 22, 1864—9 mo.

## UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.



Prospectus for 1864.

## THE WORLD:

*Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper.*

### UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New York *Weekly Argus* has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or conservative newspaper.—Addresses weekly alone more than 100,000 subscribers constant purchasers, and reaches at least *half a million* readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing than this should satisfy those who believe that the cause of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country, in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war, and that to accomplish this end, no means is so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working and the thinking men, and the voting men of the North. Enterprise, industry, and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD the BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial centre in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing of any note unknown to its readers.

The market reports of the WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The Editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the Cotton Markets, the general and country produce markets, the money market in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. The WORLD has also a special department devoted to Agriculture, filled with editorial notes, communications from practical farmers, and select matter, making a valuable and useful paper, for the Farmers and Mechanics of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated Rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring power upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving, Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name or creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, together with the principles whose principles were those of such patriots as Andrew Jackson and William L. Marcy, Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglas, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to *restore the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the Laws.* Whatever makes for *this end*, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to the Union, whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of the Constitution, which it only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of the Law, in high places or low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the *Freedom of the Press*; it will constantly uphold defend *Freedom of Speech, and the Freedom of the ballot.*

The unlawful acts of the Administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its usurpation of State and Federal laws, its despotic accumulation of ungranted power, and its subversions of the Rights of *civil and personal liberty*, it will constantly assail; the letter and the spirit of our supreme law, and the democracy of sound doctrine, until American freemen are aroused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all in its way to the great work of this generation—namely, to secure our national unity, and to place the United States foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people.—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Heaven, crowns every good work.

*TERMS:*

DAILY WORLD.

Single subscribers by mail.....$8 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum.....$3 00
Five copies to one address.....5 00
Ten copies.....7 50
Twenty copies.....12 00
Twenty-two copies.....22 50

WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum.....$2 00
Five copies (address on each paper).....3 00
Ten copies.....5 00
Fifteen copies.....8 00
Twenty copies.....15 00
Twenty-five copies (all to one address).....25 00

Any person of twenty or over can have address put on each paper at an additional charge of ten cents each.

Every club of twenty an extra copy will be added after up of the club. For every club of fifty, fifty cents extra, and for every club of one hundred, the Daily, *when requested, in lieu of the extra copies.* Additions to Clubs may be made any time at the rates. Papers cannot be changed from one Club to another, but on request of the person ordering the Club, a club of fifty cents extra, single papers will be sent to one Club and sent to a separate address.

Payment must be accompanied by the cash.

Address THE WORLD,
apr. 1, 1864—c. 35 *Park Row, New York.*



## WASHINGTON HOTEL.

## BEDFORD, PA.

DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL" lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

The house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and will be open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this house, and careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Particular attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Stages leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. to connect with the Express East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—Stages also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays), for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with us.

jan. 22, 1864—tf.


## Tavern Licenses.

The following persons have taken out petitions for the same. Presenting them to the Court at May Session for license to keep Tavern.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lackey, | Bainsburg, | Colerain township. |
| Eichelberger, | Hopewell, | Broad Top tp. |
| Egbert | Bedford Boro., | |
| Fortimore | | Snake spring township. |
| Low | | Broad Top township. |
| Lake, | | Woodbury. |
| Larson, | | " |
| Leighant, | | Union township. |
| Linger, | | Hopewell. |
| Mercer, | St Clairsville, | St Clair tow'p. |
| Neal, | Chanceysville, | Southampton tp. |
| Myer, | Buena Vista, | Juniata township. |
| Mock, | Pleasantville, | St Clair township. |
| Nan, | Bedford Bor., | |
| Nasbiff, | Buena Vista, | Juniata township. |
| Nick, | Bloody Run, | West Providence tp. |
| Nine, | Bainsburg, | Colerain township. |
| Spy, | North Point, | Broadtop township. |
| Stoner, | Bloody Run, | West Providence tp. |
| Secret, | Stonerstown, | Liberty township. |
| Sell, | St Clairsville, | St Clair township. |
| Sell, | Palo Alto, | Londonderry, tp. |
| Sick, | Ray's Hill, | East Providence tp. |
| Spy, | Centerville, | Cumberland Valley tp. |
| Shott, | Stonerstown, | Liberty township. |
| Shell, | Bedford Bor., | |

O. E. SHANNON, *Clerk.*


## nheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

invoice of this excellent coffee just received for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

1864—tf

## ERIOR HAMS,

ready for sale in a few days. Families in of

## Good Hams,

ve their orders. Terms cash.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

—tf.

## 's Prepared Java Coffee.

e most delicious and economical beverage ervous persons and dyspeptics can use this o without the injurious effects experienced coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

864—tf.


## List of Retailers,

**A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1863, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.**

| BEDFORD BOROUGH. | | CLASS | TAX. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. V. B. Tate | Store. | | 7 00 |
| M. & G. Reimand | " | | 14 00 |
| G. & W. Oster | " | | 14 00 |
| A. B. Cramer | " | | 14 00 |
| N. Lyons & Sons | " | | 7 00 |
| Peter A. Reed | " | | 14 00 |
| Miss. M. Fetterly | " | | 7 00 |
| S. & W. Shuck | " | | 7 00 |
| " " | Fancy Store | | 7 00 |
| Robert Fyan | Store | | 7 00 |
| J. M. Shoemaker | " | | 7 00 |
| Mrs. Stewart | " | | 7 00 |
| Isaac Leppel | " | | 7 00 |
| Wm. Hartley | Hardware | | 7 00 |
| Geo. Blymyer & Son | " | | 7 00 |
| Dr. B. F. Harry | Drugs | | 7 00 |
| H. C. Reamer | " | | 7 00 |
| A. L. Defibaugh | Confection and grocery | | 7 00 |
| James B. Faquhar | Store | | 7 00 |
| John Alsip And Son | " | | 7 00 |
| E. M. Fisher | " | | 7 00 |
| John G. Minnich | Eating House | | 10 00 |
| Jacob Bollinger | Confection | | 5 00 |
| Reed & Schell | Bankers | | 10 00 |
| Mrs. E. V. Mowry | Store | | 7 00 |
| David Drode | Eating House | | 10 00 |
| Joshua Shoemaker | Ten pins | | 7 50 |
| Wm. McMullin & Co | Store | | 7 00 |
| Miss. Urilla Smith | " | | 7 00 |
| Rupp Shannon & Co | Bankers | | 10 00 |
| | Bedford Township | | |
| Josiah Ritchey | Distillery | | 15 00 |
| Bedford M Springs | Ten Pins | | 7 50 |
| " " " | Billiards | | 7 50 |
| William Wolf | Confection | | 5 00 |
| | Broadtop Township. | | |
| Eichelbeager & Co | Store | | 7 00 |
| John Foster | Eating House | | 10 00 |
| " " | Ten Pin alley | | 7 50 |
| Given & Maguire | Store | | 7 00 |
| Johns & Co | | | 7 00 |
| D. Dunn & Lawrence | Store | | 7 00 |
| Vandevander & Baker | " | | 7 00 |
| Richard Landgdon | " | | 7 00 |
| Alfred Evans | Confectionary | | 5 00 |
| R. N. Higdon | | | |
| John Dell | Liquors | | 25 00 |
| | Hopewell. | | |
| Jacob Steel | Store | | 7 00 |
| | Cumberland Valley | | |
| Daniel Anderson | Store | | 7 00 |
| Henry Miller | Distillery | | 15 00 |
| | Colerain. | | |
| A. C. James | Store | | 7 00 |
| Jacob Reed & Co. | " | | 7 00 |
| | Harrison Township. | | |
| Valentine B. Wertz | Store | | 7 00 |
| Geo. R. Bailey | " | | 7 00 |
| | Juniata Township. | | |
| George Cardill | Store | | 7 00 |
| Lewis N. Fyan | " | | 7 00 |
| William Kyser | " | | 7 00 |
| Hillegas & Co | " | | 7 00 |
| Joseph Holler | " | | 7 00 |
| | Napier. | | |
| G. W. Blackburn, | Store | | 7 00 |
| Samuel Heffner | " | | 7 00 |
| | Middle Woodberry. | | |
| Andrew Baker | Store | | 14 00 |
| Geo. R. Barndollar | " | | 14 00 |
| A. L. Bechhoefer | " | | 14 00 |
| J. W. Ricketson | " | | 14 00 |
| | South Woodberry. | | |
| D. F. Buck | Store | | 14 00 |
| D. M. Bare | " | | 14 00 |
| Samuel Ofter | " | | 14 00 |
| George Kauffman | " | | 14 00 |
| Robert Ralston | " | | 14 00 |
| | East Providence. | | |
| Jacob Felton | Store | | 10 00 |
| D. A. T. Black | Store | | 14 00 |
| John Nycum & Sons | " | | 14 00 |
| John Landerbaugh | " | | 14 00 |
| | Bloody Run Borough. | | |
| J. M. Barndollar & Son | Store | | 14 00 |
| J. B. Williams | " | | 14 00 |
| Wm. States & Co. | " | | 14 00 |
| Thomas Ritchey | " | | 14 00 |
| Baughman & Co. | " | | 14 00 |
| Eli Ramsey | Drugs | | 14 00 |
| Mrs. Phebe Akers | | | 14 00 |
| Charles Blake | Eating House | | 10 00 |
| Abraham Sparks | " | | 10 00 |
| Mrs. J. A. Mann | Store | | 14 00 |
| | West Providence. | | |
| Joseph Stoner | Ten Pins | | 7 50 |
| John Gilbreath | Store | | 14 00 |
| | Southampton. | | |
| Hugh Wilson, | Store | | 14 00 |
| George Himes | " | | 14 00 |
| | Snake Spring. | | |
| William Lysinger | Confection | | 14 00 |
| | Liberty Township. | | |
| Catharine Hockler & Son | Store | | 14 00 |
| Lewis Putt | " | | 14 00 |
| Fluck & Wharton | " | | 14 00 |
| B. Elliott | " | | 14 00 |
| | Londonderry. | | |
| Jacob Evans | Store | | 14 00 |
| David Evans | " | | 14 00 |
| Cairnas M. Devore | " | | 14 00 |
| | Monroe. | | |
| James B. O'Neil | Store | | 14 00 |
| Daniel Fletcher | " | | 14 00 |
| Asa M. Williams | " | | 14 00 |
| | Schellsburg Borough. | | |
| John Smith | Hardware | | 14 00 |
| John S. Schell | Store | | 14 00 |
| Black & Border | " | | 14 00 |
| Jac. W. Miller & Robison | Store | | 14 00 |
| Duncan McVicker | " | | 14 00 |
| John D. Colvin | " | | 14 00 |
| E. Berkstresser & Son | " | | 14 00 |
| | St. Clair Township. | | |
| Mrs. Charlotte Sleek | Eating House, | | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Rachel Naugle | " | | 10 00 |
| John Hughes | Distillery | | 15 00 |
| G. D. Trout | Store | | 14 00 |
| Simon Hershman | " | | 14 00 |
| F. D. Beagle | " | | 14 00 |
| Miss A. C. Smith | " | | 14 00 |
| Nathan Wright | " | | 14 00 |
| G. B. Amick | " | | 14 00 |
| Josiah Blackburn | " | | 14 00 |
| Horn & Brother | " | | 14 00 |
| Enos Coyle | Distillery | | 15 00 |

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 7th day May, 1864.

A. SANSOM,
*Mercantile Appraiser.*

apr. 1, 1864—f.


## THE LOST FOUND.

*EVERY THING IS NOW SOLD AT*

## HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, old prices, call at

### Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

## MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper.

*HER STOCK CONSISTS OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW CACTUS, LEGHORN, AND CAPE, BONNETS, INFANT CAPS, AND HOODS, FLAKERS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LACES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.*

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies' dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Hair Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

*A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALL LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.*

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. 8, 1864—d.

## White & Moor's Mt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of

R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.


## Court Proclamation,

TO THE CORONER, THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND CONSTABLES IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD, GREETING.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES MILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Fifteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarters Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqrs.; Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your records, Rec cognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, *Sheriff.*
apr. 8, 1863.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venl. Expenas* and *Levari Facias* to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1864, the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story Log House and Double Log Barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Davis, John Swaltz, Leonard Giffin, and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, containing 15 acres more or less, about 7 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House and Small Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund, and others, and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Lehman.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 147 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House and Small Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Lee, Isaac Hunter, Abraham Kern's heirs, and others, and taken in execution as the property of David Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 87 acres, adjoining lands of G. H. Spang, C. E. Shannon, William Iams, Artemus Bennet and William Lashley, being part of a tract of land bought by William Oss, from Abraham Kern's Executor's, by deed dated 16th of December, 1861, Recorded in Book A. C. Page 88, and taken in execution as the property of George Iams.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., James Clark, Levi Abbott, and others, with a new Frame House and Frame Barn thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, also an apple orchard thereon, also one other tract of land adjoining the above, containing 50 acres more or less, 10 acres cleared and under fence, and taken in execution as the property of John Ling.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, all the defendants right, title, and interest in and to a tract of land containing 53 acres and about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a House and Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Savage and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and others, being the same tract of land which was patented to Philemon Dickerson, in 1782, by sundry assurances in law, duly became vested in John A. Osborn, the defendant, with the right and appurtenances thereunto, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, containing 180 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log Dwelling House, and Log Stable thereon erected, also an Apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Moser, Frederick Smith, George Wolford and others, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing 70 acres more of less, adjoining lands of Miller's heirs, Benjamin Yoder, and others, and taken in execution as the property of N P. Reed.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford county, containing 16 acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, a Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Tilghman Metcraft, and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Cavender.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing 100 acres more or less, about [illegible] cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller, Leonard May, and George Troutman, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Stuhe.

ALSO, One tract of unimproved land, situate in Beans Cove, Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Johnston Ogden, John Gordon, Samuel H. Tate's heirs, John Cessna and others, containing 400 acres more or less, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO, A lot of ground situate in the town of Woodberry, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, fronting on Main Street, about 60 feet, extending back about 198 feet to an alley, adjoining lots on the north by the heirs of George Harker, dec'd, on the south by a lot of ground belonging to the Methodist Church, with a two story Log Frame House and porch, and other outbuildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel B. Bulger.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN ALDSTALT,
apr. 8, 1864—d. Sheriff.

## List of Causes

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1864, (1ST MONDAY 2ND DAY.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hetty Miller, | vs. | Samuel Smith. |
| Joseph Barley | " | Jackson Stuckey. |
| David C. McCormick | " | Anthony Bowser. |
| Simon Walter | " | Joseph Helsel. |
| Daniel Walter | " | Abm. Sills com. |
| Joseph Gordon | " | P. Hildebrand. |
| John Winter | " | Gideon Williams. |
| Bennett & Mars | " | Daniel Miller. |
| John Johnson | " | John Howsare. |
| William Fahner | " | William Overaker. |
| James M. Reynolds | " | Adam Carn. |
| Thomas B. Keating | " | Bedford Rail Road. |

O. E. SHANNON,
*Prothonotary.*

apr. 8, 1864—d.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR MAY TERM 1ST MONDAY, 2ND DAY, 1864.

Peter F. Lehman, Foreman; Henry McDonald, Asa Williams, Nicholas Hysong, William Whetstone, William Brodlier, Abner Griffith, Henry Felton, Jacob S. Brown, Samuel Fishack, James Madara, Isaac Earnest, John C. Figart, Isaac Conner, Jacob Evans, W. H. Morgart, Jacob Pennell, Joseph Sleighter, William Bowler, David Shafer, George Baily, John Hershiser, David Evans, David Steel.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR MAY TERM, 1ST MONDAY, 2ND DAY, 1864.

Thomas Sleek of Samuel, Henry Shaffer, Samuel Dubbs, Michael Holderbaum, Martin Baumbaugh, John Mansperker, Isaac Devore, Thomas Mallenix, A. J. Snively, John W. Beeler, Israel Davis, David Koons, Henry Peeyel, David Miller, P. G. Morgart, John Diltz, George Potter, Henry Ickes, Amos Oldham, W. M. Akers, Barnet Weimer, Isaac Bowen, Tobias Snider, William Layton, John I. Noble, A. J. Morgart, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Spicer, George Blymire, Nathan Crisman, John May, Mahlon Smith, John Corley, Jr. Asa Howsare, John Mortimore, William Robison, John Gephart, Jr. Michael Wisel.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioner's Office, February 9, 1864. JOHN G. FISHER,
apr. 8, 1864—d. *Clerk.*

## RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, *Chambersburg, March* 29, 1864.—District Provost Marshals have been authorized to ENLIST MEN for the NAVY and MARINE CORPS. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted into the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which they may be entitled. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men enlisting for the Naval Service or the Marine Corps are credited on the quotas for draft the same as men for the Army.

Men enlisting for the First Battalion companies of the Invalid Corps (now the Veteran Reserve Corps,) will be credited to the quota to be furnished under the draft of the ward, borough or township from which they enlist.

GEO. EYSTER,
apr. 1, —o. Capt. and Prov. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.


## J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

### Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

| Philadelphia. | Bedford. |
|---|---|
| PHILIP FORD & CO. | Hon. JOB. MANN. |
| BOYD & HOUGH. | Hon. W. DAUGHERTY, |
| A. YOUNG & BRO'S. | B. F. MEYERS. |

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.



## FOR SALE

OR

## TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Harley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 75 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

THE REAL ESTATE OF JOHN C. RIFFLE.

Situate in Harmon's Bottom, Bedford county, containing 223 acres, 150 of which are cleared—lying on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. The improvements are a good farm house, large bank barn and a number of outbuildings; also a large grist mill in good running order with 2 run of French burrs and 2 mountain choppers; also a two storied stone house (millers house) This is a very desirable property—the land is in a high state of cultivation and adapted to the raising of wheat.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.



## Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

## $35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—ly.



## COOKE'S

SUGAR EVAPORATER,

### Over 4000 in use.

WILL manufacture Syrup in 30 minutes, equal to the the best New Orleans. Evaporates, defecates and finishes with one operation. Is simple and easily managed. The only syrup maker in use five years without a rival.

We will guarantee the cane more profitable than any other crop.

For further particulars inquire of J. H. Schell, Schellsburg, where prime seed can be had, or at Geo. Blymyer & Son's, Bedford, Pamphlets furnished free at the above places.

BLYMYER, BATES & DOY,
Mansfield, Ohio.

feb. 26, 1864—2 mo. *



## GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

## EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Shuck Brothers are just receiving a Splendid Stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY, MOURNING AND LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

FLOWERS, CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GAITORS, SLIPPERS AND FINE BOOTS

## NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

SMALL POX.—The small pox has become so prevalent in the mining districts of Northumberland county that it was deemed prudent to adjourn court, which met in Sunbury last week. The jurors were discharged, and the civil suits continued until next term.

Two hundred and fifty rebel prisoners (Louisianians) at Indianapolis have written to Governor Hahn to say that the school of misfortune has taught them wisdom and that they desire to take the oath and return to citizenship in Louisiana—especially now that it has become a free State.

THE NEW NICKELS.—There will soon be an abundant supply of new cents. The present small nickel weighs seventy-two grains, and contains eighty per cent. of copper and twelve of nickle. The new cent will weigh only forty-eight grains and will consist of ninety-five per cent. of copper and five per cent of tin.

Labor is wanted in the slaveholding counties of Maryland. A bill was before the state Senate at its recent session for the appointment of commissioners to visit Europe and encourage emigration to this state, but the representatives of the large slaveholding counties—St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's and Calvert, all voted against the bill, causing its defeat.

Judge Thomas Taggart, of Lycoming county, Pa., recently died at his residence in Muney, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania; represented his county in the legislature two sessions; served ten years as an associate judge in the courts, and filled other positions of honor and trust.

Michael Savage died in North Brookfield, Vt., on the 29th ultimo, aged one hundred and three years. He retained his faculties so well that within a week before his death he could walk without a cane, and read without glasses. Last summer he walked from his residence to West Brookfield, a distance of six miles. He came to this country from Ireland when over ninety years old.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—News from Fortress Monroe gives the gratifying intelligence that if the Rebel Government and Mr. Lincoln respectively sanction the arrangement just made between Gen. Butler and Commissioner Ould, the prisoners will be immediately exchanged. A Washington dispatch says, that General Grant was at Fortress Monroe while the Rebel Commissioner Ould was there, and regarded the preliminaries agreed upon between him and General Butler as entirely satisfactory.

The grave of Jenny Wade, the heroine of Gettysburg, is said to be almost undistinguishable already. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has recently visited the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg, writes that "appeals have been made to the people of Gettysburg and Harrisburg for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of Jenny, but as yet no responses have been received which justify the hope that this courageous and kind-hearted woman is to be remembered by her countrymen or women."

THE BURNS FAMILY.—The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: Thomas Carlyle told me that he was well acquainted, years ago, with a Mr. McDonald, a man of culture and ability, who had been intimate with the Burns family; and that after many years of acquaintance with the best literary circles of England and Scotland, he (McDonald) declared that nowhere had he ever known conversation more rich and substantial, in a literary point of view, than that which occurred around the hearthstone of William Burns—father of the poet.

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: "Professor Newager, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth, and should it not attach itself, (as one globule of quicksilver to another,) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights, we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train." [Prof N. is, no doubt, a "reliable gentleman."]

THE OLD RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PENN.—The quaint old house at the southeast corner of Second street and Norris' alley, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has recently been purchased by a progressive citizen. It will shortly be torn down to make room for buildings more in accordance with the present age. The old house derives its chief interest as the once residence of William Penn. The house was built for Samuel Carpenter. It was occupied as the city residence of William Penn and family, while in Philadelphia, on his second visit in 1700, and in this house was born his son, John Penn, the "American," the only one of the race ever born in this country. The house is now about one hundred and seventy-five years old, and is the only relic of the Penn family.

MIXED RACES.—A San Diego correspondent of the *Alta Californian*, writes: "The Spanish residents (I mean those of unadulterated blood) are few in number: but the mixed races, under the title of Mexican, but oftener here of Greaser, are somewhat numerous. The Indians, who seem to be of the nigger order, make up the largest figure in the population of the country. There is so much admixture of breeds between the Greaser and Digger hereabouts that it is quite difficult to decide where the Greaser begins or the Digger ends; nor is it of any consequence; for a more worthless or miserable class of human beings never encumbered the earth; they are of no use to themselves or others."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PENNSYLVANIAN.—The foreign arrivals announce the death of Wm. Bingham (Lord Ashburton,) the son of the distinguished Lord Ashburton who made with Daniel Webster, the North-western Boundary Treaty. The late Lord Ashburton was born in Philadelphia in 1799, his mother having been an American lady, the daughter of William Bingham, a noted merchant of the last century, and a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. At an early age the late nobleman returned with his father and mother to England, where he has since remained, taking an active though not a prominent part in politics. He was strongly liberal in his tendencies, and interested himself much in the movements for the improvement of the lower classes in England. On his father's side he was related to some of the most wealthy titled families of England, and on his mother's to several American families residing in Pennsylvania.

THE REBEL DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.—From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field, they are now fully convinced that not less than seven thousand rebels lost their lives in this conflict, the bodies of whom are still there. In one space of three acres was found three hundred and twenty-five Confederates slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be plowed up this spring and summer, by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, repeotably and decently put away, in some inclosure where they may not be disturbed. Our common humanity should impel us to such a step.—*Gettysburg Star and Banner.*


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AND THE
## British Reviews.
PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as herefore, at the old rates, viz:—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (CONSERVATIVE).
2.
THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (WHIG).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (FREE CHURCH).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (LIBERAL).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (TORY).

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| For Blackwood and two Reviews | 7 00 |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews | 9 00 |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 10 00 |

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The postage to all parts of the United States is *only twenty-six cents a year for the whole five publications, viz: twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and only eight cents a year for a Review.* Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

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New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to any *two* of the Reviews for 1864, may procure their choice of any *two* of the Reviews for 1863, to which they may not Subscribers to any or all the Reviews, one dollar a year each.

any of the four Reviews for one dollar a year each.

be entitled as premiums, a copy of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,

*No. 38* Walker St., bel. Broadway and Church St.

*We also* Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinsburgh and late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE, $5, for the two vnlumes. By Mail $7.

L. SCOTT & CO.


# PUBLIC SALE
## Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, INST.

the following Real Estate late the property of Dr. William Watson Dec'd, viz.

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford on the corner of Pitt and Richard Streets, being 80 feet in front on Pitt Street and 240 feet on Richard street; composed of one whole lot and one third of a lot.

This property is esteemed one of the best business localities in the Borough, and will be sold altogether or divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers, subject to the lease of the tenants in possession.

Also at the same time and place about 1200 acres of valuable timber and farm lands in lots of between one and two hundred acres, situate in Shover's Valley and on west side of Dunnings Mountain, about three miles south of Bedford.

Also, a valuable tract of land, known as the Farmer Survey adjoining lands belonging to the Bedford Springs Property containing 140 acres more or less,—of which a large portion is meadow ground and part thereof cleared and under fense.

Plots of the above lands can be seen at my office, for ten days before day of sale.

TERMS: One third of purchase money to remain in hands of purchaser during lifetime of Widow, and interest to be paid to her annually. One third of residue to be paid on the confirmation, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest,

A. KING,
Apr. 1, 1864.—c. Trustee.

## TREASURER'S SALE
### OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 12th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasuror of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (13th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
*Treasurer.*

Bedford township.

| Acres. | | Warrantees or owners. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | | Solomon Diehl | $2 44 |
| 230 | | Maria Diehl | 1 87 |
| 95 | | Thomas J Bonnett | 1 72 |
| | | Broadtop township. | |
| 150 | | James Entriken | 1 55 |
| 75 | Perches | William Gray | 2 46 |
| 440 | 33 | James Patton | 22 05 |
| 440 | 130 | " " | 7 44 |
| 175 | 135 | " " | 3 93 |
| 58 | 44 | " " | 1 30 |
| 484 | 126 | Samuel Kerr | 8 00 |
| 422 | | Barnett Mowing | 6 98 |
| 466 | | John Stone | 7 68 |
| 465½ | | Isaac Kerr | 7 68 |
| 440 | | John Razor | 92 |
| 376 | | F Mowing, Jr. | 78 |
| 63 | | Jacob Myers | 9 44 |
| 396 | 120 | James Razor | 1 20 |
| 75 | | John Devereaux | 16 50 |
| 403 | | John Bollman | 28 70 |
| 30 | | L. J. Watson | 6 75 |
| 339 | | Stephens & Co. | 18 62 |
| 289 | | Foster & Schell | 8 68 |
| 14 | | James Figart | 1 28 |
| 405 | | Jacob Strine | 10 44 |
| 60 | | William Figart | 6 00 |
| 100 | | Dunlap & Evans | 16 00 |
| | | Christian Barnett | 3 72 |
| | | Josiah Bacon | 8 80 |
| 83 | | John Cessna, Esq. | 1 23 |
| 25 | | " " | 76 |
| 52 | | " " | 76 |
| 110 | | James Patton | 5 40 |
| 393 | | Patton & Easton | 10 89 |
| 25 | | John King's heirs | 1 10 |
| 30 | | John Cessna, Esq. | 90 |
| 160 | | John Devereaux | 7 50 |
| 9 | | Evans W A & Griffith | 1 80 |
| 15 | | Entriken & Wilson | 3 86 |
| 13 | | Entriken & Patterson | 5 35 |
| 26 | | Johnathan Edwards | 4 18 |
| 49 | | James Entriken | 6 24 |
| 15 | | " " | 3 37 |
| 49 | | Fluke & Dunlap | 5 88 |
| 21 | | John Forde | 30 |
| 110 | | Hopewell Iron & Coal Co | 11 73 |
| 438 | | " " " " | 12 36 |
| 168 | | " " " " | 5 04 |
| 8 | | " " " " | 60 |
| 100 | | " " " " | 3 00 |
| 30 | | Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co. | 99 |
| 75 | | " " " " | 13 50 |
| 250 | | " " " " | 28 27 |
| 20 | | John Hinish | 24 |
| 16 | | Kessler & Whitney | 3 20 |
| 21 | | Peter Kessler | 4 25 |
| 19 | | " " | 1 89 |
| 176 | | Alexander King & Co. | 43 96 |
| 100 | | William Loveall | 13 05 |
| 136 | | John McCanles | 18 87 |
| 50 | | Rev. E. P. Phelps | 5 26 |
| 119 | | James Patton | 5 03 |
| 168 | | " " | 2 46 |
| 8 | | William Rogers | 1 20 |
| 267 | | Joseph Richeson & Shrieves | 25 02 |
| 68 | | James Richeson & Shrieves | 3 38 |
| 175 | | P. A. Wilson & McCanles | 35 31 |
| 289 | | P. A. Wilson & Co | 34 24 |
| 11 | | Warsing & Evans | 18 |
| | | Colerain. | |
| 372½ | | Mary Kegg | 1 08 |
| 414 | | Michael Roof | 2 48 |
| 410 | | Agnes Roof | 1 20 |
| 400 | | Jacob Whetstone | 1 20 |
| 340½ | | Jacob Wyand | 1 60 |
| 111 | | Andrew Kihock | 64 |
| 90 | | Joseph & Emanuel Diehl | 84 |
| 427 | | Author Brown | 1 28 |
| 30 | | Philip Diehl | 48 |
| | | Cumberland Valley. | |
| 230 | | James Irving | 2 76 |
| 90 | | James Heydes | 28 |
| 1075 | | John Sample | 4 76 |
| | | Hopewell township. | |
| 260 | | John Corby | 1 20 |
| 413 | | John Kerr | 7 12 |
| 150 | | James Howard | 88 |
| 404 | | Richard Moan | 1 32 |
| 420 | | John Chaney | 1 32 |
| 404 | | Joseph Moan | 1 50 |
| 409½ | | Samuel Moan | 3 36 |
| 424 | 35 | Alexander Moan | 3 48 |
| 206½ | | John McInay | 84 |
| 192 | | Timothy Moan | 1 38 |
| 200 | 14 | Israel Moan | 1 30 |
| 196 | 50 | Zachariah Moan | 1 10 |
| 212 | 20 | John Boyd | 64 |
| 216 | 60 | Isabella Davis | 70 |
| 220½ | | William Piper | 64 |
| 238 | | John Hardin | 76 |
| 221 | | Ignatius Hardin | 64 |
| 434 | 125 | James Wilson | 66 |
| 187 | 40 | David Piper | 40 |
| 425 | | George Alberti | 84 |
| 213 | | Joseph Lancaster | 60 |
| 402 | 57 | Stephen Moan | 1 50 |
| 900 | | ——— Montgomery | 3 36 |
| 28 | | George Wishart | 76 |
| 25 | | Milligan & Benedict | 24 |
| 41 | | James Patton | 22 |
| 5 | | Aaron Rinard | 22 |
| 402 | | Francis Johnston | 1 72 |
| 143 | | William Lane | 54 |
| 355 | | Daniel Montgomery | 1 36 |
| 324 | | Alexander Johnston | 98 |
| 308 | | George Hinish | 1 32 |
| 286 | | William Foster | 1 06 |
| | | Hopewell Township. | |
| 75 | | Robert Montgomery | $ 28 |
| 900 | | ——— Carr | 3 36 |
| 80 | | ——— Swartz | 30 |
| | | Juniata Township. | |
| 30 | | Nicholas Knouff | 12 |
| | | Londonderry Township. | |
| 270 | | James Shaw | 1 25 |
| 204 | | Sarah Wright | 60 |
| | | Liberty Township. | |
| 200 | | Mary Gordon | 6 14 |
| 200 | | James Gordon | 6 44 |
| 400 | | Thomas Jones | 6 60 |
| 159½ | | Stephen Kerr | 1 90 |
| 165 | | Edward Langly | 7 08 |
| 200 | | Jacob Miller | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Mary Piper | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Amelia Piper | 2 98 |
| 400 | | Edward Stone | 11 88 |
| 132 | | John Tomm | 6 66 |
| 374 | | Hannah Alberti | 5 16 |
| 448 | | Maria Alberti | 10 33 |
| 52 | | James Entriken | 88 |
| 50 | | " " | 2 46 |
| 403 | | Alexander Montgomery | 1 32 |
| 200 | | John Kerr | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Samuel Kerr | 2 98 |
| 200 | | Francis Moan | 1 66 |
| 150 | | Stephen Kerr | 1 90 |
| 200 | | Milligan & Benedict | 1 66 |
| 40 | | Beeler & Bowser | 34 |
| 5 | | George Thompson | 08 |
| ½ lot | | Luke Feeney | 56 |
| 8 | | Gen. W. H. Irwine | 1 39 |
| 1 | | G. D. Trout | 24 |
| 200 | | John Stone | 4 39 |
| 200 | | Bernard Moan | 2 32 |
| 102 | | John McInay | 84 |
| 132 | | David Piper | 1 08 |
| 200 | | Maria Alberti | 2 26 |
| 107 | | ——— Bartlebaugh | 2 26 |
| 32 | | Thomas & John King | 74 |
| 70 | | William P. Schell | 2 43 |
| 14 | | Schell & Daugherty | 47 |
| 40 | | A. B. Currett | 1 46 |
| 1 lot | | Henry Stonerook | 24 |
| 1 " | | Daniel Stoner | 24 |
| 1 " | | Daniel Baer | 24 |
| 200 | | Elizabeth Miller | 2 98 |
| 1 " | | Samuel Yingling | 24 |
| 1 " | | Jacob Biddle | 24 |
| 1 " | | Ephraim Smiltzer | 24 |
| 1 " | | James Dunn | 1 23 |
| 1 " | | Terry Kenney | 1 30 |
| ½ " | | Goffrey's heirs | 1 73 |
| 1 " | | Samuel Carmack | 34 |
| 1 " | | Daniel Baer | 34 |
| 1 " | | Mrs. Lawraence | 34 |
| 1 " | | Ann Scott | 34 |
| 1 " | | S. J. Africa | 34 |
| | | Monroe Township. | |
| 253½ | | Frederick Collibarger | 72 |
| | | Napier Township. | |
| 100 | | George Davidson | 60 |
| 200 | | Abner Rogers | 60 |
| | | Providence East. | |
| 1219 | | Samuel Tate's heirs | 44 |
| 900 | | " " " | 44 |
| 800 | | " " " | 44 |
| 224½ | | " " " | 28 |
| 302 | 46 Perches | Hezekiah Logan | 1 20 |
| 402 | 62 " | Charles Logan | 1 20 |
| 30 | | P. Clingerman | 40 |
| 400 | 75 " | John Gavan | 1 20 |
| 400 | | Thomas Cavan | 1 20 |
| 80 | | Ezekiel Cook | 1 02 |
| 400 | | William Long | 1 80 |
| 400 | | William Cavan | 1 60 |
| 17 | | Joseph Spark's heirs | 16 |
| 431 | 110 Perches | John Crosby | 1 64 |
| | | Providence West. | |
| 40 | | David Roller | 28 |
| | | St. Clair. | |
| 396½ | | John Linn | 1 20 |
| 395 | | James May | 1 20 |
| 411 | | William Snively | 1 20 |
| | | Union Township. | |
| 400 | | John Swaggart | 6 34 |
| 400 | | Leonard Swaggart | 3 64 |
| 266 | | Alexander Lardner | 2 38 |
| 116 | | William Smith | 1 04 |
| 43 | | Samuel Burket | 44 |
| 116 | | John Shee | 88 |
| 50 | | Frederick Snyder | 44 |
| 400½ | | Peter Counce or Carnall | 3 64 |
| 400½ | | John Dalton | 1 98 |
| 274 | | Jeremiah Jackson | 2 82 |
| 130 | | Jacob Swaggart | 1 48 |
| 406 | | Hugh Doyle | 3 68 |
| 406 | | James Dunlap | 3 68 |
| 440 | | William Pearson | 3 96 |
| 380 | | Ebenezer Branham | 3 96 |
| 412 | | Philip Gordon | 3 70 |
| 120 | | Conrad Imler | 86 |
| 200 | | Christly Bowser | 2 30 |
| 100 | | George Laib | 88 |
| 100 | | Jacob Burket | 88 |
| 150 | | Peter Shoenberger | 1 32 |
| 123 | | John Still | 3 64 |
| 200 | | Michael Shimer | 2 90 |
| 60 | | Michael Shafer | 1 22 |
| 60 | | ——— Conples (Brush Mt.) | 80 |
| 433 | | Hugh Porter | 1 10 |
| 339 | | Griffith Evans | 3 90 |
| 403½ | | Philip Stino | 3 64 |
| 439 | | John Martin | 3 96 |
| 320 | | Wilson Hunt | 3 96 |
| 363½ | | Alexander Scott | 3 94 |
| 127 | | Dr. P. Shoenberger | 3 16 |
| 124 | | " | 3 68 |
| 20 | | " | 24 |
| 90 | | " | 1 48 |
| 150 | | William Laugham | 2 46 |
| 40 | | Peter Shimer | 40 |
| | | Woodberry South. | |
| 135 | | Peter Shoenberger | 3 60 |
| 216 | | Isabel Davis | 24 |
| 54 | 100 Perches | John S. Hetrick | 28 |
| | | Woodberry Middle. | |
| 10 | | Henry Burgert | 1 66 |
| 6 | | Isaac Burgert | 1 08 |
| 15 | | " " | 1 52 |
| 22 | | Kensinger's heirs | 1 50 |
| 27 | | Jacob Hoover | 1 52 |
| 60 | | " " | 2 26 |
| 62 | | John McFadden | 3 76 |
| 20 | | Frederick Nicodemus | 1 50 |
| 16 | | George Nicodemus | 1 32 |
| 50 | | John Nicodemus | 1 46 |
| 50 | | John Stonerook | 1 24 |
| 18 | | Samuel Shriver | 1 66 |
| 14 | | Charles Typer | 1 50 |
| 15 | | Jacob Zook | 75 |
| 15 | | " " | 75 |
| 46 | | Benner's heirs | 2 28 |
| 4 | | ——— Stonerook | 1 98 |
| 403 | | William Montgomery | 6 60 |
| 150 | | Robert Montgomery | 2 46 |
| 13 | | Jacob Furry | 90 |
| 20 | | Rinehart Replogle | 2 46 |
| 6 | | Patton & Madara | 1 08 |
| 13 | | John Teeter | 90 |
| 12 | | Samuel Teeter | 82 |
| 14 | 14 Perches | G. H. Spang | 1 28 |
| 15 | | Jacob Smith | 1 08 |
| 19 | | John Z. Smith | 1 14 |
| 17 | | George Smith | 1 14 |
| 20 | | Archibald McFadden | 1 24 |
| 14 | | Henry Stonerook | 1 24 |
| 60 | | John Tresh | 1 14 |

Treasurer's Office, apr. 1, 1864—f.

## WANTED.

Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.

Address EAGLE WORLS,
Harrisburg, Pa.

march 25, 1864—d.

## O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

## White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

# LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Administrators' Notice.

The undersigned residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, having received Letters of Administration upon the estate of Fredrick Hillegas, late of said township deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
FREDRICK HILLEGAS,
March 5, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

## Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Fredrick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, deceased by the register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
March 18, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

## Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER.
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

## Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER,
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

## Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
*Administrators.*

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

**Estate of Michael Hammer, dec'd.**

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to examine and settle the exceptions to the account of James Allison, Esq. Executor of the last will &c of Michael Hammer, dec'd. and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor*

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

**In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County.**

In the matter of the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the Real Estate of the minor children of Ann Rebecca Harclerode, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor to make distributions of the fund above mentioned, in the hands of John Alsip, Esq. the trustee authorized and appointed to sell the said Real Estate, amongst the heirs of said Ann Rebecca Harclerode, dec'd, and creditors &c, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Wednesday the 13th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. when and where all the parties interested may appear and be heard.

A. KING,
March 25, 1864.—c. *Auditor.*

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of bedford county, to make distribution of the money arising from the sale by the Sheriff of said county, of the Real Estate of Charlotte Radebaugh, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1864 at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor.*

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Bedford apr. 8, 1864—f*

### ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of thomas Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder of Union township, has been exhibited and filed on the Common Pleas of Bedford county, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Tuesday the 2d day of May, next, unless cause be shown why it should not be allowed.

O. E. SHANNON,
apr. 8, 1864—d. Proth'y.


## GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
## HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
## STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo. G. BLYMYER & SON.

## J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
**Bedford, Pa.**

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

| Philadelphia. | Bedford. |
|---|---|
| PHILIP FORD & CO. | Hon. JOB. MANN, |
| BOYD & HOUGH, | Hon. W. DAUGHERTY, |
| A. YOUNG & BROS. | B. F. MEYERS. |

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—f.


HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
*Chambersburg* March 22, 1864.

The drafted Men of this District who have never yet reported by reason of belonging to Six Month's Regiments and who have lately been mustered out of the service will report forthwith at these Headquarters or be deemed deserters.

To longer delay reporting will be to lose the right of paying commutation money or furnishing a substitute, after which only personal service will satisfy the requirements of the law.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. and Provost Marshal 16th District Penna.
March 25, 1865.—c.


# HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
# STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

## HEMBOLD'S
### Genuine Preparations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system, Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

dec. 11, 1863—zz.

## THE FINKLE & LYON
# SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
338 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected from infringement and mitigation. Persons desiring to procure a Sewing Machine should purchase the

FINKLE & LYON MACHINE

for the following reasons:

1st. There is no Machine, making the tight or lock-stich, which is so simple and so easily understood.

2nd. There is no Sewing Machine so durable, and so easily kept in order.

3d. There is no Sewing Machine capable to doing so great a range of work; no work ever required in Family Sewing, but what may be done perfectly on our Machine, from Lace to coarsest Cloth.

4th. Wherever our Machines have been fairly exhibited in competition with other first class Machines, we have been awarded first premiums.

5th. With new improvements constantly being added—with perfection of M